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TODAY: STYLE Hilfiger Goes Global, Page 11

Terrorists Murder at Least 60 Tourists in Egypt

Cairo Blames Muslim Rebels For Attack Outside Luxor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXOR, Egypt — Gunmen opened fire on tourists and fought a three-hour gun battle with the police on Monday near a Pharaonic temple in southern Egypt. At least 70 people, including 60 foreigners, were killed in the worst attack on tourists in Egypt.

The police said the assailants, disguised in black clothes similar to those worn by the police, burst into the courtyard of the Hatshepsut Temple in the desert outside Luxor and fired at tourists who had just got off a bus.

The government held Muslim militants responsible for the attack.

Luxor is one of Egypt's top tourist destinations, famous for its gigantic Pharaonic-era temples on the east bank of the Nile. On the west bank — in the Valley of the Queens where the attack took place — are hundreds of tombs of kings, queens and noblemen.

On Sept. 18, nine Germans and their Egyptian driver were killed when gunmen opened fire on a bus in front of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Two brothers were convicted of the crime and sentenced to death last month. They claimed they were defending Islam, but authorities said they were not part of any organized group.

The police said that as panic-stricken people ran or fell to the ground, policemen guarding the site opened fire and a battle raged for three hours. Several suspects were later rounded up.

Witnesses and police sources said three elderly French tourists were killed when the police fired on the bus that attackers tried to hijack to try to escape. The French tourists had stayed on the bus while other tourists went to see the temple, they said.

The Interior Ministry, however, said one assailant was killed on the scene and five fled in the bus. They were then chased by policemen into nearby hills, where they were killed, it said.

The police found six machine guns, two handguns and explosives with the assailants, the ministry said.

The ministry had put the toll at 66 people dead, but a later government statement said that 70 were killed.

Of the total, 60 were foreigners, 4 were Egyptians, including 2 policemen, and 6 were the assailants, the Information Ministry said. The statement gave no breakdown, but the Interior Ministry had said Swiss, German and Japanese were among them.

A total of 25 people were wounded, including 16 foreigners, it said. The Interior Ministry said eight of the wounded were in serious condition and had been taken to a hospital in Cairo.

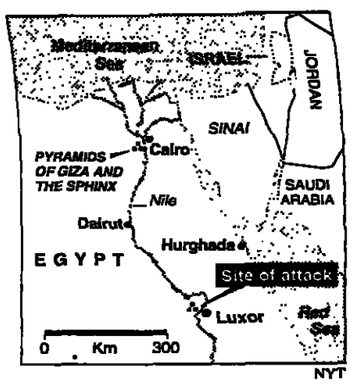
State-run Cairo television referred to the attackers as "terrorist elements," a phrase reserved for Islamic militants who have been campaigning to oust President Hosni Mubarak's secular government. But no group immediately took responsibility.

A curfew was imposed in Luxor, but some people went into the streets to protest the attack and the effect it might have on tourism, the city's livelihood.

Armed ambushes have been the hallmark of the Islamic militants, who in the past two years have largely confined their activities to southern Egypt. Some 1,100 people have been killed since the insurgency began in 1992.

Luxor, however, has been relatively free of attacks, which have usually taken place in Minya or Assiut to the north.

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NYT



Aladin Abdel Naby/Reuters

Soldiers carrying the body of one of the attackers after a three-hour gun battle at Luxor on Monday. The terrorists got near the tourists by wearing black clothes similar to those of the police.

Tokyo Stocks Mark Biggest Gain in 7 Years

Government Move to Shut Ailing Bank Cheers Investors; Hong Kong Shares Climb

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Stock prices roared back Monday in their biggest gain in seven years after the government decided to shut down the country's 10th-largest commercial bank.

The move seemed to convince investors that the authorities were finally getting serious about cleaning up Japan's shaky banking system.

The Nikkei index rose 7.96 percent, or 1,200.80 points, to 16,283, and helped lift the Hong Kong market as well, as the Hang Seng Index there closed 4.6 percent higher. Stock markets in Taiwan and the Philippines also rose.

A trader in Hong Kong said that because the Japanese economy was the largest and most important in the region, an improvement in the banking system would help bring stability to Asia.

But South Korean markets fell as the government surprised traders by abandoning its defense of the won, sending the dollar to more than 1,000 won as stocks plunged 4.3 percent. (Page 17)

The Japanese government had long insisted that the nation's 20 largest commercial banks were too big to be allowed to fail, so its decision to hand over operations of Hokkaido Takushoku Bank to North Pacific Bank, a medium-sized regional bank, was seen as an indication that the authorities were getting tougher on weak banks.

Jesper Koll, an analyst with J.P. Morgan Securities, said: "Today's step underscores that authorities are prepared to let capitalism work. The previous Japan doctrine of too-big-to-fail has been abandoned, and full-blown consolidation of the financial system is now under way."

Alicia Ogawa, a Tokyo-based analyst with Salomon Brothers, wrote in a report Monday, "We view this as a milestone in Japanese banking history and hope that it sets a precedent that will allow the Ministry of Finance to shut down other banks which are insolvent or not economically viable."

Before Hokkaido Takushoku's collapse, the government ordered a major life-insurance company to close in April and a broker to close a couple of weeks ago.

A trader with an American brokerage firm in Tokyo said the market also was reacting to Mon-

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South Korea Abandons Efforts to Support the Won

WASHINGTON — South Korea said Monday that it would suspend efforts to defend its currency, as American and European officials scrambled to figure out whether the world's 11th-largest economy would be the latest Asian country in need of an economic bailout.

For several weeks, U.S. officials have been alarmed by the quick erosion of the South Korean economy and the seeming failure of the government, now in the midst of a presidential election, to deal with its failing banks and a series of major corporate bankruptcies. But South Korean officials have insisted that everything was fine and even withheld critical information about the size of the reserves they had available to protect the currency, the won. On Monday, the won dropped to a record low against the dollar, and it appeared the government had concluded it no longer had the cash to defend the currency. Page 17.

UN-Iraq Drama: Signs of a Deal

U.S. May Bend a Little on Sanctions if Inspections Resume

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — From a global diplomatic drama largely scripted in Washington, clear signs are emerging that the standoff between Iraq and the United Nations is quickly moving toward a peaceful resolution.

While it is still too early to discern what will happen in the final act, it will apparently include some combination of a resumption of inspections under slightly different terms and a modification of the UN economic sanctions on Iraq to allow more food and medicine into the country.

Besides the United States and Iraq, the key player is Russia, and in particular Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov. Diplomats in several capitals, and in the party that arrived here Monday with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, indicated that Mr. Primakov — an expert in Arab affairs who has a long-standing relationship with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq — will be authorized by the United States and Britain to convey an offer to Mr. Saddam.

In a whirlwind tour of four Gulf states over the weekend, Mrs. Albright heard firsthand that even the Arabs most threatened by the Iraqi weapons development program prefer a negotiated settlement to military action. They supported the U.S. strategy of combining intense diplomatic pressure on Mr. Saddam, led by Mr. Primakov, with a show of force to signal what could happen if Baghdad refuses to allow the weapons inspections to resume.

President Bill Clinton said Monday the he wanted to end the dispute with Iraq peacefully, but was not ruling out any options backed by military might.

"I am trying to settle this issue peacefully," he said in Wichita, Kansas. "But our diplomatic efforts must be backed by our strong military capabilities. We cannot rule out any options."

Given the widespread assumption that any military strike would have be sufficiently large to cause serious damage, both Baghdad and Washington have a lot to lose if it comes to that. The political costs to the Clinton administration could be heavy, not just domestically but

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Russia's Free-Marketeer Stumbles

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The architect of Russian economic reform — the free-market crusader who also promised to rid the country of its entrenched corruption — is now reeling under scrutiny of his own ethical conflicts.

The crusader, First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli

NEWS ANALYSIS

Chubais, 42, barely survived a purge last week of three of his closest aides and allies who were involved with him in a questionable $450,000 book deal. Even if he manages to stay in office — and, for now, President Boris Yeltsin seems to have concluded that Russia's fragile economy cannot afford his loss — Mr. Chubais's credibility has been badly damaged.

The program to sell off state assets is a critical part of Russia's struggle to dismantle the remains of its command economy and create a free-market system. With the dismantling of his team, his reputation tarnished, Mr. Chubais will almost certainly be hobbled in his plans to correct the economy from above.

The scandal is arguably the biggest threat to Russia's reform effort since the 1996 election campaign, when Mr. Yeltsin's ratings were so low that it seemed likely that he would be defeated by his Communist challenger, Gennadi Zyuganov. It was Mr. Chubais who marshaled the money, media and manpower to achieve a Yeltsin victory.

There are many unanswered questions about why Mr. Chubais accepted a $90,000 fee from a publishing company that belongs to Oneksimbank, which has recently won auctions of highly coveted state property.

That deal, moreover, has revived interest in a far bigger one. In February 1996, when Mr. Chubais was out of government but already advising the president's re-election campaign, his think tank, Civil Accord,

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Threat Prompts U.S. Envoy to Ask For Harmony With Malaysia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The U.S. ambassador to Malaysia, saying he felt personally targeted by a death threat, appealed Monday to leaders here and in the United States to put an end to emotional rhetoric that he said was undermining relations.

Ambassador John Malott, speaking four days after a member of an unknown group threatened in a phone call to the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur to kill four Americans in Malaysia, urged Malaysians to stop "America-bashing."

"I am concerned about the growing tendency to blame everything that is happening on foreigners, usually Americans, or on the foreign press, usually American-owned," the U.S. ambassador said at a news conference.

The threat to Americans in Malaysia was made a day after four Americans were gunned down and killed Nov. 12 in Karachi, Pakistan.

The envoy also criticized a resolution in the U.S. Congress demanding that Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad either apologize for recent remarks about Jews or resign his office.

Mr. Mahathir was quoted last month as saying that the government suspected Jewish groups had an agenda to block Muslims' progress. Malaysia's population is predominantly Muslim.

"I do believe it is inappropriate to call upon the leader of another country to resign," Mr. Malott said.

Mr. Malott said his statement might anger the 34 U.S. Congressmen who supported the resolution, but said he was "willing to display this political courage because I believe so strongly in the importance of our relationship."

Mr. Mahathir's coalition has condemned the resolution and plans to introduce a parliamentary motion of confidence in support of the 71-year-old leader.

Mr. Malott said he called the news conference to try to help put bilateral relations back on track. They have been shaken by a financial crisis in Malaysia and mounting suspicions in Kuala Lumpur about U.S. intentions.

Listing reasons to keep relations smooth, Mr. Malfot said the United States was the largest importer of Malaysian goods, thousands of Malaysian students have been trained in the United States, and American companies brought new technology to the nation.

"My message today is 'Enough is enough.' My message today, in American slang is, 'Let's cool it,'" Mr. Malott said.

"My message today is that everyone on both sides of the ocean needs to treat our important relationship with all the care and respect it deserves."

The diplomat, who has served in Malaysia for two years, said he felt personally targeted by the death threat, made to the embassy by an anonymous caller who claimed to be from the

See ENVOY, Page 5

Jailing of Drug Informer Sours U.S.-Pakistan Ties

Islamabad Military Said to Retaliate for a Sting

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

In much of the drug-producing world, where frail governments struggle with rampant corruption and enterprising organized crime, American drug-enforcement agents depend heavily on men like Ayyaz Baluch.

Mr. Baluch, a 43-year-old Pakistani, was a fixture in the small headquarters that the United States Drug Enforcement Administration runs out of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. Working as a full-time investigator and interpreter, he was never paid more than $10,000 a year. Yet he earned a reputation as a resourceful, unfailingly loyal agent, one whose knowledge and guile were vital in the rugged southwestern corner of Pakistan that is home to some of the region's biggest heroin traffickers.

In February, Mr. Baluch's American bosses turned to him to make a quick undercover payment in what they considered a modest but potentially useful operation. And with his help, two Pakistani Air Force pilots were arrested for smuggling, $160,000 worth of heroin was seized, and a warning appeared to have been sent to corrupt officers in Pakistan's powerful armed forces.

Then the Pakistani military delivered a warning of its own.

Within days of the sting operation, Mr. Baluch, whose work was well known to the Pakistani authorities, was taken from his home by agents of the country's military-run intelligence force. According to confidential diplomatic cablegrams, he was held incommunicado, injected with drugs and tortured with electric shocks by interrogators who demanded that he confess knowledge of a plot by the U.S. ambassador to destabilize Pakistan.

Last month, Mr. Baluch was sentenced by a military court to 10 years' hard labor for illegally inducing a mil-

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Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	1.000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	12800 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKr	Oman	1.250 OR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	K. SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.7314	1.7284
Pound	1.6947	1.6927
Yen	125.60	125.335
FF	5.7985	5.786

The Dow		
	Monday close	previous close
+125.74	7698.22	7572.48

S&P 500		
change	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+17.85	946.20	928.35

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AGENDA

U.S. Punishes Israeli Company Over Cuba

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States has found an Israeli-owned citrus firm, B.M. Group, in violation of a law governing seized U.S. property in Cuba and barred its officials from U.S. territory, the State Department said Monday.

Lee McClenny, a spokesman, said the department sent letters Nov. 13 telling corporate officers of the company, also known as Grupo B.M., that they were violation of the 1996 Helms-Burton Act.

Under Title IV of the act, the corporate officers, their spouses, minor children and agents will be denied U.S. visas and excluded from entering the United States as of 45 days from the date of the letters. U.S. officials could not immediately say how many letters were sent. The act provides for sanctions against any foreign national who is deemed to be using confiscated property in Cuba that is claimed by a U.S. national.

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Israeli-U.S. Jews: A Growing Divide

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Korea's Black Market: U.S. Bases

Even From Prison, Wei Continued to Dissent Loudly

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — During Wei Jingsheng's years in prison, he often played a dangerous game.

Despite his untold suffering, his long stretches of solitary confinement and his hunger strikes, even when his teeth fell out, Mr. Wei regularly wrote to China's senior leaders to tease and ridicule them.

In a humorous and deeply impertinent manner, he challenged the leaders to live by their words. He invoked his rights under China's constitution, like free speech. He suggested that elections be conducted, rather than faked.

Quoting Communist Party classics, Mr. Wei, ever full of subtle suggestions and tart political observation, identified and made fun of the defects in authoritarian rule. It was like asking for more punishment.

"His tragedy did not simply befall him," wrote Andrew Nathan, a professor of Chinese studies at Columbia University, in the preface to a collection of

Mr. Wei said Monday that he needed medical treatment before discussing his future. Page 5.

Mr. Wei's letters published this year. "He created and shaped it."

Mr. Wei seems a relentlessly active man, even when incarcerated, as he was for 18 years. In his letters, the record of his time in prison, he stubbornly but politely turned down the urgings of family members to keep his head down and stay out of trouble, like ordinary people. But Mr. Wei was not ordinary.

"Wei Jingsheng is a natural-born hero," said Liu Qing, a longtime friend and fellow activist. "The desire and impulse to accomplish great things burn in his veins."

Mr. Wei was born to a pair of mid-level Communist Party officials in 1950 and was well-schooled as a child in Beijing. He grew up believing fervently in Communism and the leadership of Mao Zedong.

But in 1996, while Mr. Wei was in high school, an era of political fanaticism called the Cultural Revolution broke out. Most schools were closed. Mr. Wei became a Red Guard and traveled all over the country.

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Evolution of Identity / **Leaving the Diaspora Behind**

Israelis Grow Distant From American Jewry

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — American visitors to Israel these days might be forgiven for suspecting that they never left home, what with the proliferation of McDonald's arches, Blockbuster videos, football games on cable, shopping malls, epic traffic jams and the general air of prosperity.

Yet Jewish visitors from the United States are also often surprised to learn that all the apparent Americanization does not extend to news. The big Jewish news stories back in America — the recovery of Jewish-owned gold from Swiss banks, the revelation of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's Jewish roots, Daniel Jonah Goldhagen's book about Germans and the Holocaust or, more recently, the fury among Reform and Conservative Jews over conversions in Israel — are minor news here.

The fact is, say Israelis who follow relations with diaspora Jews, interest in American Jewry has waned with the passage of generations, the growth of prosperity and the evolution of a national identity in Israel.

"There're so many other problems here," said Matti Golan, a veteran journalist. "I think most Israelis don't devote too much time and attention to relations with American Jews." Mr. Golan wrote a book sharply critical of American Jews, "With Friends Like You: What Israelis Really Think About American Jews."

As one journalist put it when his editors played down a story he wrote about American Jews, "Jews are not news."

That might come as a shock to those American Jews who believe that their financial and political support is vital to the survival of what they often still perceive as a vulnerable, struggling Jewish state. Israelis would retort that fewer than 20 percent of American Jews have visited Israel and that American Jewish donations amount to less than 1 percent of the gross national product of Israel.

Underlying all such debates is the hard fact that American and Israeli Jews have moved far apart since their common forebears left the shtetls of Eastern Europe.

"Once it was brothers in Israel and America," said Avraham Avi-Hai, an official of various fund-raising organizations and author of a study of relations between Israel and the Jewish diaspora. "Now it's distant cousins."

Even in the early days of the Israeli state, when many Israelis still had close kin and a common language among Jews in the United States, the relationship was ambivalent.

"Basically," said Stuart Schoffman, a journalist who emigrated nine years ago from the United States, "there was a long-term pattern of mutual condescension, in which Israel was an impoverished country cousin and you sent blankets to keep them warm in winter, and America was a place of sludgepot assimilation and stunted Judaism, for which Israel provided heroism and inspiration.

"All that is changing," he said, adding that Israel is "like the kid who was always asking Dad for the keys to the car. Now he has his own car and sometimes has the feeling he wants to run Dad over. On the flip side, virtually every American Jew has reason to be disappointed in Israel at this moment."

A major frustration for Israelis has been with what they perceive as efforts by American Jews to push policies for which Israelis have to pay the price in blood and hardship.

The resentment is shared by right and left. Some on the right, like the legislator Benny Elon, have urged an end to Israel's annual dependence on $3 billion in American aid, believing the money gives Washington leverage to press policies that many in Israel consider deadly. Israelis on the left erupted in fury recently when an American millionaire, Irving Moscowitz, fomented a confrontation with the Palestinians by moving Jewish settlers into a house he had bought in East Jerusalem. These decisions, Israelis argue, are for those who vote and bear arms.



John Ruthrof/Agence France-Presse

Mr. Netanyahu conferring with Mayor Stephen Goldsmith of Indianapolis last week. Some Israelis suspect that American Jews' anger about the issue of conversion is actually a channeling of anger over the prime minister's policies.

"We distinguish between issues which are universal issues of Judaism, whether conversion, immigration or the moral precepts of society," said Simcha Dinitz, a former ambassador to the United States and head of the Jewish Agency. "But on the line between us and the Palestinians, or us and Jordan, we're ready to hear opinion, but the decision has to be made, for better or for worse, by people duly elected as the government of Israel. We'll decide whether to divide Jerusalem — you divide New Jersey, if you want."

SUCH RESENTMENT is often expressed in Israeli reminders of how few American Jews immigrate to Israel. The number, about 3,200 a year, is considerably smaller than the number of Israelis who leave Israel to live and work in the United States.

Beyond the mutual pique lies the simple fact that Israeli Jews have had their own nation for 50 years now. They simply do not share sources of identity with Jews who still live as minorities in their own countries, no longer persecuted but still threatened with assimilation.

"The differences come from an objective situation," Mr. Golan said. "Israeli Jews are born and raised in a majority, while American Jews are born and raised as a minority. It makes a big difference in mentality. In that respect, Israelis in a way feel more at ease with majorities in other countries than with diaspora Jews."

That difference occasionally becomes evident in disputes with other countries. Thus, while American Jews pursued gold held by Swiss banks simply as descendants of the Jews from whom it had been stolen, some Israelis, for whom the issue had an additional, international relations dimension, were uncomfortable with it.

The distinction between acceptable and unacceptable areas of diaspora input into Israeli affairs has led some Israelis to suspect that American Jews' anger about the issue of conversion was really a channeling of anger over Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's hard-line policies and his strained relations with President Bill Clinton.

"I can't help but suspect that the issue here is one of political sublimation," said Rabbi David Rosen, the newly appointed head of the Anti-Defamation League in Israel. "Were the diaspora Jews to be a bit more happy about where Israel is headed politically, they might be a bit more tolerant."

That bewilderment at the fury of the American Jews belonging to the Reform and Conservative movements was widespread among Israeli Jews, in part because few among them are familiar with these movements, which have only token membership in Israel, and in part because the dispute with Orthodox Jews goes a long way back.

The dispute centers on a lawsuit brought by Reform and Conservative Jews to compel the Israeli government to recognize non-Orthodox rabbis' right to perform conversions. This comes as Orthodox Jews, who hold a traditional monopoly on religious affairs in Israel, have proposed to enshrine their control in legislation.

Although this authority would only apply to Israel, many American Jews have taken the proposal as an affront, and asserted that they are being regarded as second-class Jews.

Some Israelis recognize that the conversion issue is critical to American Jews, because the Reform and Conservative movements, with their less stringent rules for religious behavior, are their main defense against assimilation into American civic culture.

The simpler approach to conversion, for example, makes it easier for the spouse of a Jew to become Jewish.

But Israelis note that that problem does not exist in Israel. The dispute here between secular and religious Jews is over civil rights and issues like driving on the Sabbath, not over identity.

Rabbi Avraham Ravitz, a legislator from the United Torah Judaism, described the Orthodox opposition to the Reform and Conservative demands in terms similar to those of secular Israelis who resent American interference in security issues. "We feel very upset about them to come here and not live here and just to interfere and give orders to us how to behave and what laws we should pass," he said.

Australia Mining Town Buffs an Old Profession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

KALGOORLIE, Australia — As a tourist attraction, it hardly competes with Sydney's Opera House or Ayers Rock, but fat tour buses inevitably crawl along Hay Street, the brothel quarter of this hard-edged capital of Western Australia's goldfields. Skimpily dressed young women wave from gaudily lighted stalls. Sometimes tourists wave back.

Prostitution has been a fact of life in Kalgoorlie since 1893, when Paddy Hannan, Tommy Flanagan and Danny Shea scooped out the first nuggets from nearby Golden Mile, now recognized as one of the world's richest gold-bearing lodes.

As reports of the find drew fortune-seekers from all over the world, women too began arriving, chiefly from Japan, Britain and France, to work as nurses, barmaids, and in the flashy pink, blue and orange establishments lining Hay Street, making it the national icon for wantonness.

Three brothels remain, and the town of 20,000, which lately has become a considerably more family-and-church-oriented place, is divided over one madam's plans for a $1 million renovation of her premises at 181 Hay St., which would include a Museum of Prostitution.

"We can make Hay Street into an even bigger tourist asset," exclaimed Mary-Anne Kenworthy, whose front-stoop advertising brags: "At one-eight-one, the girls are yum." Her proposal just cleared a major obstacle with a 7-to-4 vote in the town council granting building approval. She intends to start construction Feb. 1.

"The museum, occupying the front ground floor, would be open during the day before the girls arrive," she said. "There will be a guide, photographs, paintings, a lot of history, including one of the old working beds."

Ms. Kenworthy says she believes her museum will be especially popular with women. "Not a woman exists who doesn't itch to get her nose inside a brothel," she said.

One recent early evening, four older women strolled by 181 as blonde Tanya, 23, trying to pay her mortgage, and raven-haired Niki, 22, planning to finance college, were beckoning to men in cars.

"It's a fact of life,' said Molly Wooller, 63. She and her three companions, all widows on pensions, were visiting from Perth, 550 kilometers to the west, and "decided to take a walk on Hay Street" a hop-skip from the main business district.

They said they favored the restorations.

"Why not, if it'll make conditions better for the girls?" asked Mrs. Wooller. When the women encountered Tanya and got to talking, they expressed curiosity about the inside of 181. As Tanya had a little spare time, she gave them a tour. Inside, the place looked tacky and rundown, in need of paint.

But many Kalgoorlie citizens see Ms. Kenworthy's proposal as the thin edge of the wedge. Should her establishment be upgraded, this could encourage others to upgrade as well, and, according to Jay Townsend, deputy editor of the local daily, the Kalgoorlie Miner, "You could turn what exists today as a historic tourist attraction into something more."

That "something more" makes many townspeople skittish, including Mayor Ron Yuryevich, who believes that while the sex industry will never be crushed, it must be compressed to keep from suffocating other businesses.

"We've always recognized the brothel situation because of our large contingent of single young males, so you'll probably never build a home on Hay Street," he said with a cautious smile. A third of Kalgoorlie's population is aged 25 to 35, and half aren't old enough to vote.

"What we don't need," the mayor added, "are the takeaways — call girls operating from the brothels, sometimes knocking on the wrong doors at night, or more massage parlors and freelancers offering discount services."

If only for health reasons, he emphasized, it's important to "keep a handle" on the situation.

So far the brothels don't seem to have suffocated other business. Despite a slump in world gold prices, the town is thriving.

The population is up by 50 percent over the last 15 to 20 years, largely thanks to new discoveries of nickel near the gold seams.

Instead of wizened prospectors, newcomers are computer specialists, accountants, engineers and other skilled professionals brought in by big mining corporations, often with young families. Real estate prices have never been higher.

Although the mayor, who operates a local air-conditioning business, lost the fight on the council to stop the renovation of 181, his support for brothels as they now exist makes him a moderate in the broader civic struggle.

Seeking to root them out completely is a coalition of local church leaders and the Australian Family Association.

"Are we trying to present ourselves as the brothel capital of Australia, or a place for families?" asks Thomas Graf, minister of the Uniting Church, composed of former Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

Northwest Extends Limit on Carry-Ons

The Associated Press

EAGAN, Minnesota — Northwest Airlines is extending its limits on carry-on baggage to all its flights as of Friday. Under what it calls its "one-plus" policy, passengers will be limited to one carry-on bag plus a briefcase, laptop computer or purse.

Certain other items, including umbrellas, crutches, collapsible wheelchairs, strollers and diaper bags, may be brought aboard in addition to the one-plus items, Northwest said. Passengers traveling first or business class and members of International Gold Elite or WorldPerks Gold programs will be allowed an extra carry-on item.

Because overcrowding of cabin space, Northwest has been limiting carry-on luggage on all flights that are more than 70 percent booked.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airline Seeks Frankfurt Expansion

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The chief executive of Lufthansa wants another runway added to Frankfurt's airport, the German national carrier's hub, according to an interview published Monday in Der Spiegel magazine..

"Either Frankfurt will develop further and play a role as one of the world's main airports," Juergen Weber was quoted as saying, "or in the long run it will become a second-rate hub and be overtaken by other airports."

Italy's Gasoline Pumps to Be Shut

ROME (AP) — Gasoline pumps across Italy will shut down Tuesday for a 60-hour strike to protest a government attempt to increase the number of stations owned by foreign oil companies, unions announced Monday.

The strike is scheduled to run from 7 P.M. on Tuesday until 7 A.M. on Friday.

The northern French cities of Lille and Dunkirk were paralyzed Monday by a strike by public-transportation workers protesting safety conditions. *(AFP)*

A snowstorm shut Vladivostok's municipal transportation, airport and seaport Monday, the Russian press agency Itar-Tass reported. *(AFP)*

Corrections

An article in the Business-Finance pages of Monday's editions, reporting that some U.S. mutual fund investors are fleeing international stock funds, misidentified the source of the article. It was from Bloomberg News in New York.

A photograph of the aircraft carrier George Washington in Monday's editions carried an erroneous credit. It was taken by Mohamed el-Dakhakhny of The Associated Press.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
The weather pattern will be relatively tranquil Wednesday through Friday. The eastern United States will have sunshine and moderating temperatures. The west will also see sunshine. The Pacific Northwest and western Canada will be unsettled with rain and snow showers.

Europe
The British Isles will remain windy and mild as persistent series of storms buffet the North Atlantic. Another storm will bring rain and snow to the Balkans. Northern Europe will be mild with some sunshine Wednesday through Friday. The Iberian Peninsula will be partly sunny.

Asia
Easterly winds will result in persistent rain along a front across Indochina, southern China and Taiwan. High pressure over China will provide sunny, dry weather Wednesday through Friday. Very cold air will remain in place over Mongolia and Siberia. Dry in Japan through Thursday, rain Friday.

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather.

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Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	19/66	11/52 pc	19/66	13/55 pc
Amsterdam	13/55	6/43 s	10/50	6/43 c
Andorra	6/43	4/39 sh	11/52	-2/28 r
Athens	13/55	8/46 sh	14/57	5/41 pc
Barcelona	14/57	12/53 r	17/62	8/46 pc
Belgrade	4/39	-6/22 c	3/28	-7/20 sf
Berlin	4/39	-3/27 pc	1/34	-2/29 pc
Brussels	13/55	8/46 s	10/50	6/43 r
Budapest	0/32	-8/18 pc	3/27	-4/25 c
Copenhagen	7/44	1/34 s	5/41	2/35 pc
Costa Del Sol	19/66	10/50 sh	19/66	11/52 pc
Dublin	15/59	9/48 sh	14/57	7/44 pc
Edinburgh	13/55	10/50 r	12/53	7/44 r
Florence	9/48	3/37 pc	7/44	1/34 pc
Frankfurt	2/37	-6/22 pc	-1/31	-3/27 c
Geneva	9/48	3/37 s	8/46	4/39 r
Helsinki	0/32	-3/27 pc	1/34	1/34 c
Istanbul	9/48	7/44 c	10/50	1/34 sh
Kiev	-1/31	-1/31 sn	3/37	2/36 sn
Las Palmas	26/77	18/64 s	24/75	20/68 s
Lisbon	18/61	11/52 pc	17/62	13/55 r
London	14/57	12/53 r	13/55	7/44 r
Madrid	14/57	6/43 r	13/53	6/43 sh
Mallorca	17/62	13/55 sh	19/66	9/48 pc
Milan	9/48	2/35 s	7/44	1/34 pc
Moscow	-3/27	-5/24 c	-1/31	-3/29 c
Munich	5/41	-6/22 pc	2/35	-4/25 pc
Nice	13/55	9/48 s	12/53	9/48 r
Oslo	4/39	-3/27 pc	2/35	-2/29 pc
Paris	13/55	10/50 pc	11/52	4/39 sh
Prague	2/35	-9/16 ps	-3/27	-6/22 c
Reykjavik	9/48	7/44 r	7/44	1/34 c
Riga	-2/29	-4/25 pc	2/35	-1/31 pc
Rome	12/53	3/37 pc	11/52	7/44 sh
St. Petersburg	-2/29	-4/25 pc	2/35	1/34 c
Stockholm	4/39	-1/31 pc	3/37	2/35 pc
Strasbourg	9/48	2/35 s	8/46	3/37 s
Tallinn	1/34	-3/27 pc	2/35	1/34 pc
Tbilisi	17/62	8/46 c	18/64	8/46 c
Venice	8/46	-1/31 pc	4/39	-2/29 pc
Vienna	2/35	-9/16 pc	-2/29	-5/24 c
Warsaw	-3/27	-6/22 pc	-2/29	-3/27 sn
Zurich	9/48	2/35 s	9/48	4/39 s

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	28/82	19/66 pc	24/75	15/64 r
Beirut	20/68	14/57 pc	24/75	17/62 pc
Cairo	24/75	13/55 s	28/84	14/57 s
Damascus	18/66	7/44 pc	23/73	9/48 s
Jerusalem	19/66	9/48 s	23/71	9/48 s
Luxor	29/84	9/48 s	32/89	11/52 s
Riyadh	34/75	15/59 s	35/77	12/53 pc

Africa

Algiers	18/64	13/55 c	19/66	11/52 sh
Cape Town	18/64	11/52 pc	20/68	13/55 c
Casablanca	18/66	10/50 pc	19/66	12/53 pc
Harare	27/80	8/46 pc	26/79	7/44 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 s	31/88	23/73 pc
Nairobi	27/80	14/57 sh	28/82	13/55 c
Tunis	17/62	7/44 pc	17/62	11/52 pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	6/43	-4/25 sn	-1/31	-4/25 sn
Bali	33/91	22/71 pc	33/91	21/70 pc
Bangkok	29/84	21/70 c	29/84	21/70 c
Beijing	9/48	0/32 s	10/50	2/35 pc
Bombay	32/89	19/66 s	31/88	19/66 s
Calcutta	25/77	18/64 c	24/75	19/66 t
Chiang Mai	27/80	16/61 c	27/80	16/61 s
Colombo	29/84	22/71 r	29/84	22/71 c
Hanoi	21/70	15/59 pc	22/71	18/64 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	21/70 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Hong Kong	18/64	14/57 pc	21/70	18/64 pc
Islamabad	26/79	4/39 s	24/75	3/37 s
Jakarta	30/86	23/73 sh	30/86	23/73 sh
Karachi	31/88	14/57 s	29/84	13/55 s
K. Lumpur	31/88	22/71 r	31/88	22/71 pc
K. Kinabalu	29/84	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 pc
Manila	29/84	22/71 r	29/84	22/71 pc
New Delhi	28/82	7/44 s	27/80	7/44 s
Phnom Penh	29/84	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 pc
Phuket	29/84	21/70 c	29/84	21/70 c
Rangoon	31/88	20/68 pc	29/84	19/66 pc
Seoul	4/39	-5/22 s	5/41	-1/31 s
Shanghai	12/53	5/41 s	16/61	12/53 pc
Singapore	29/84	21/70 r	28/82	21/70 r
Taipei	30/86	17/62 c	23/73	19/66 sh
Tokyo	14/57	7/44 pc	12/53	8/46 s
Vientiane	26/78	15/59 c	27/80	18/61 pc

North America

Anchorage	1/34	-5/24 c	1/34	-7/20 pc
Atlanta	12/53	1/34 pc	11/52	0/32 pc
Boston	7/44	0/32 pc	7/44	-2/28 pc
Chicago	6/43	-2/29 pc	2/35	-4/25 pc
Dallas	17/62	4/39 pc	17/62	6/41 s
Denver	9/48	-4/25 s	18/61	0/32 pc
Detroit	7/44	-2/29 pc	3/37	-5/24 pc
Honolulu	26/78	19/66 pc	29/79	18/64 pc
Houston	18/61	8/46 sh	18/64	5/41 r
Los Angeles	24/75	13/55 s	27/80	11/52 pc
Miami	27/80	19/66 pc	29/79	18/64 pc
Minneapolis	0/32	-9/16 pc	0/32	-4/25 pc
Montreal	-1/31	-8/22 sf	-2/29	-13/9 c
Nassau	29/82	20/68 pc	28/82	21/70 pc
New York	9/48	1/34 s	9/48	2/35 pc
Orlando	23/73	13/55 s	21/70	11/52 s
Phoenix	24/75	9/48 s	28/82	11/52 s
San Fran.	18/64	10/50 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Seattle	10/50	6/43 sh	11/52	7/44 sh
Toronto	4/39	-3/27 pc	-1/31	-11/13 pc
Vancouver	9/48	2/35 sh	10/50	3/37 sh
Washington	11/52	1/34 s	11/52	3/37 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	9/48 s	21/70	12/53 sf
Caracas	28/82	19/66 c	28/82	20/68 pc
Lima	24/75	17/62 pc	23/73	18/64 pc
Mexico City	19/66	9/48 pc	17/62	7/44 c
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	23/73 pc	29/77	21/70 r
Santiago	23/73	8/46 pc	22/71	5/41 pc

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	11/52 pc	16/61	11/52 sh
Sydney	20/68	13/55 pc	23/73	17/62 s

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هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

In 2d Oklahoma City Bombing Trial, Strategic Tacks Are Under Way

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

DENVER — During jury selection for the second Oklahoma City bombing trial, some potential jurors knew so little about the defendant, Terry Nichols, that they referred to him as Terry McNichols, combining his last name with that of his co-defendant, Timothy McVeigh.

They remembered Mr. McVeigh, caught stone-faced by television cameras a few days after the April 19, 1995, bombing as he was led out of a courthouse near Oklahoma City. But most could not recall where, how or when Mr. Nichols was arrested.

Mr. Nichols has been on trial before a U.S. District Court jury in Denver for two weeks on charges of murder and conspiracy, and the problem for prosecutors has been twofold: to carve out a separate identity for him, while at the same time portraying him as someone who worked side-by-side with Mr. McVeigh.

Both efforts have the same purpose: to show that Mr. Nichols bears as much responsibility as Mr. McVeigh for the bombing that killed 168 people.

But the result has been a different trial from the first one, in which Mr. McVeigh was convicted and sentenced to death.

In particular, the impact of Michael Fortier, the chief prosecution witness, has changed. In the first trial, Mr. Fortier, a close friend of Mr. McVeigh's, became the most compelling witness against him, telling the jury how Mr. McVeigh confided his plans for the bombing and drove him past the Oklahoma City federal building, asking whether he thought a truck carrying the bomb would fit in the parking place out front.

But Mr. Fortier was not close to Mr. Nichols, and he had much less to say about him. Mr. Fortier had met Mr. Nichols in the army but afterward said he knew him only through Mr. McVeigh.

Mr. Fortier told the jury that Mr. McVeigh told him Mr. Nichols had helped him steal explosives from a Kansas rock quarry and had robbed an Arkansas gun dealer, acts that prosecutors say were designed to provide money and material for the bombing. But Mr. Fortier also said Mr. McVeigh told him before the bombing that Mr. Nichols wanted to drop out of the plot.

The most damaging part of Mr. Fortier's testimony against Mr. Nichols came when he identified explosives brought to his home for safekeeping by Mr. McVeigh from a storage locker he had rented in Kingman, Arizona. An FBI expert subsequently identified a fingerprint on the wrapper for the explosives as belonging to Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Fortier testified that Mr. Nichols went with Mr. McVeigh to the storage locker in October 1994. But he did not testify that Mr. Nichols saw or knew of everything that was inside.

Later that month, however, Mr. Fortier said Mr. McVeigh asked him to tell Mr. Nichols to pick up items from the storage locker and take them to New Mexico. When he gave Mr. Nichols the message, Mr. Fortier said, Mr. Nichols nodded and left without asking what Mr. McVeigh wanted or where in New Mexico they were to meet.

Prosecutors also elicited new testimony from Timothy Donahue, who employed Mr. Nichols as a ranch worker the year before the bombing. Just before Mr. Nichols quit his job, at the end of September 1994, Mr. Donahue said, Mr. Nichols told him the government needed to be overthrown. But cross-examined by Michael Tigar, Mr. Nichols's lead lawyer, Mr. Donahue said Mr. Nichols never said anything about planning a bombing.

The second bombing trial has also been more subdued than the first. Unlike Mr. McVeigh's lawyer, Stephen Jones, who put forward no motions to limit emotional testimony from witnesses, Mr. Tigar has sought to curb it as much as possible. He argued that lengthy testimony about the horror of the crime might so inflame the jury that it would convict anyone.

Judge Richard Matsch, who also presided over the first trial, has allowed for frequent warnings to potential jurors that they must decide the case on the evidence, not on their emotions. And that has changed both the prosecutors' questioning and their trial strategy.

Gone is the prosecution technique, seen in Mr. McVeigh's trial, of alternating heart-wrenching testimony from the bombing scene with forensic evidence from the FBI laboratory or testimony from friends of Mr. McVeigh's.



Mark Arano/The Associated Press

RIVEN REDWOOD — Margie Hayes of Occidental, California, is dwarfed by what remains of a redwood in her yard that was hit by lightning.

Away From Politics

- **The countdown has begun for the launching of the space shuttle Columbia** on a mission featuring a spacewalk and the release and retrieval of a solar observatory. Columbia is scheduled to blast off Wednesday. *(AP)*
- **A tractor trailer and a van full of people believed to be migrant farm workers collided** on a foggy highway near Mendota in central California. Eleven of 12 people in the van were killed. *(AP)*
- **An auto mechanic who told neighbors in Texas he moved there to escape crime** in Louisiana has admitted to stabbing, bludgeoning or shooting six people to death before he left, the police said. *(AP)*

Soros Joins Unorthodox Anti-Drug Fight in Baltimore

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — George Soros, the billionaire financier, and Kurt Schmoke, this city's cautious, three-term mayor, would seem at first to make an unlikely couple.

But it is here that the philanthropist, who like Mr. Schmoke supports the liberalization of U.S. drug policy, has decided to focus some of his largely international philanthropy on a social policy experiment in his adopted country.

Known best as a foreign-currency speculator and for donating hundreds of millions of dollars to educational and other institutions in former countries of the Soviet bloc, Mr. Soros will pump $25 million over the next five years into Baltimore's battered urban landscape for a range of drug treatment, job training and other programs, some of them controversial and not proven.

But that is, in large part, what brought the two men together: a common interest in looking at unorthodox solutions to old problems.

Mr. Soros, who was already considering Baltimore as another focus of his philanthropy, had invited the mayor and key members of his staff to discuss a wide range of drug policy issues and related topics. The meeting sealed Mr. Soros's decision to select Baltimore for the first satellite office of his Open Society Institute.

Details of the project have not been developed, but a local board will propose programs for financing, said Diana Morris, director of the satellite office, which opened in September. The project will probably include an array of educational and social programs designed to head off drug addiction and criminal activity, and it will supplement money already in the pipeline to bolster a system of "managed care" that would provide treatment on demand for addicts.

"I expect the board to be open to alternative concepts," Ms. Morris said, with an emphasis on treatment rather than law enforcement.

Those kinds of programs underpin Mr. Soros's and Mr. Schmoke's view of drug abuse as more a public health issue than a law enforcement problem. Mr. Schmoke is careful to note that he expects his police department to continue cracking down on "the real predators, on the distributors and on the violent enforcers."

But critics say the program's approaches to the problem may be precursors to a harder push for the decriminalization of drugs, a goal that Mr. Soros and Mr. Schmoke, among others, have said society should consider. This has drawn fire from law enforcement hard-liners; who contend those philosophies will weaken the fabric of U.S. society, and from some addiction experts, who say that the more a drug is available, the more people will use it and get into trouble.

Mr. Schmoke made history in 1989 as one of the first big city mayors to declare that the drug war had been lost. Since then, he has established a needle-exchange program, increased financing for drug treatment, encouraged such experimental treatments such acupuncture and pushed for a "drug court" that could divert users from jail to treatment.

Both men have urged a national debate on "medicalizing" drug abuse by allowing closely controlled prescription of some hard drugs to addicts as part of a treatment and crime-reduction strategy, similar to programs in Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Michael Vachon, a spokesman for Mr. Soros, said the philanthropist was making a challenge of U.S. drug policy one of his first domestic interests "because it is one of the most clear-cut cases of irrational policy."

"The war on drugs was supposed to cure the ills," the spokesman said, "but it has had the unintended consequence of creating even greater harms."

POLITICAL NOTES

Giuliani Turns Down A Star Turn in Iowa

WASHINGTON — Winning reelection by 16 percentage points in an overwhelmingly Democratic city, Rudolph Giuliani, New York's Republican mayor, appears to have acquired the status of a presidential contender. He has been invited to Iowa.

Mr. Giuliani was asked to visit by state Republican leaders so that Iowa voters, among the first in the nation to select party presidential nominees, could check him out.

The mayor declined the invitation, but is not removing any options about running for office.

"He is not making a pledge to serve a four-year term," said a Giuliani spokesman, Jack Deacy. "If people believe that he could possibly go for higher office, it gives him a certain amount of leverage both statewide and on the national scene."

Another high-profile New York Republican may also have higher political ambitions in mind.

Governor George Pataki spent last week on a cross-country fund-raising marathon, fueling speculation about his interest in running for president. With stops in seven states, Mr. Pataki was seeking from $300,000 to $500,000 for the gubernatorial race next year. *(WP)*

Independent Counsel Near in Babbitt Case

WASHINGTON — The investigation of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's handling of an Indian casino license appears likely to result in the appointment of an independent counsel because of difficulties in establishing the truthfulness of his sworn statements to Congress, senior Justice Department officials say.

"Given the facts and the statutes involved, it is hard to see how this case is going to wash out in time," said an official close to the investigation, which was formally opened last week.

Once such an inquiry under the Independent Counsel Act has been initiated, the attorney general has up to 90 days either to clear the subject of any serious allegations — finding that there are no "reasonable grounds" for further investigation of the subject — or to turn the case over to an independent counsel. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Senator Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, on his unlikely alliances with Senator Edward Kennedy: "The only time he changes is when I drag him onto a bill and drag him to the center. He drags me to the center too, sometimes. And that's why this relationship is sometimes a very good thing for this place." *(AP)*

Justices Uphold Miranda Rule in Drug Case

Court Refuses to Reinstate Conviction of Suspect Who Wasn't Told He Could Remain Silent

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court refused Monday to reinstate the drug convictions of a Maryland man who was asked by the police if he used drugs without first being warned of his right to remain silent.

The court, without comment, turned away prosecutors' argument that the question was merely part of the normal arrest booking process and required no warning.

Michael Patron Hughes was arrested in October 1993 in Landover Hills, Maryland, after he fled when the police, looking for drug activity, approached a group of people.

Saying that he dropped a bag containing crack cocaine as he fled, officers charged him with various cocaine-related crimes.

While Mr. Hughes was being booked, the police asked him whether he was a drug-user. He answered that he was not.

Mr. Hughes had not yet been advised of his rights under the Supreme Court's landmark 1966 ruling in Miranda v. Arizona, which requires officers to tell suspects in custody of their right to remain silent or have a lawyer present before responding to questions.

During Mr. Hughes's trial, prosecutors used his statement that he was not a drug-user to support the allegation that he intended to sell the drugs instead of using them himself. Mr. Hughes appealed his convictions, saying the statement should not have been used as evidence.

The Maryland Court of Appeals agreed and granted him a new trial.

The Supreme Court has recognized an exception from the Miranda rule for routine identification questions asked during booking, the state court noted.

But it added that the police "may not use the booking process as a pretext for gathering incriminating information."

In the appeal acted on Monday, prosecutors asked the justices to clarify what types of questions the police can ask during booking without giving the warning.

In another decision, the court allowed a Georgia city to continue electing its mayor and city council members by at-large majority votes despite the Justice Department's objections.

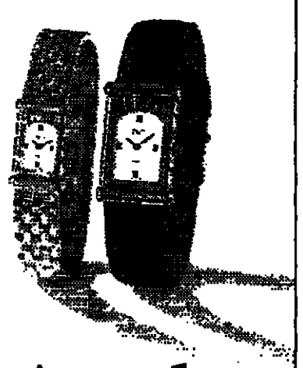
The court, by a 7-to-2 vote, reversed rulings that said Monroe, Georgia, cannot conduct such elections because the at-large majority system never received federal approval to ensure it does not lessen minority voting power.

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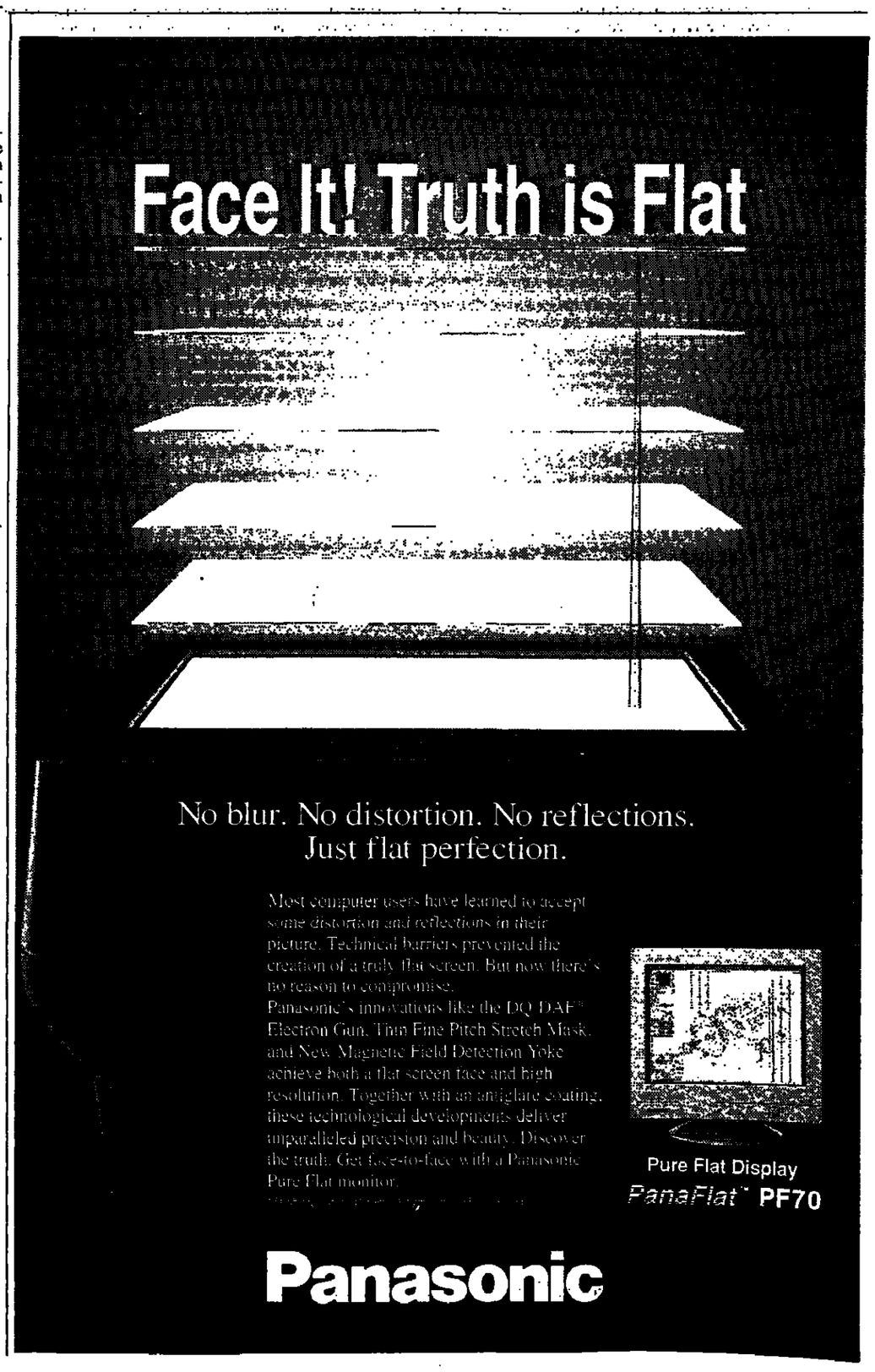
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Black Market: Red, White and Blue

South Koreans Big and Illegal Customers of Stores on U.S. Bases

By Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — By the time the U.S. military police caught up with Pu San Brooks last spring, they figured her black-market operation was making at least $1 million a month.

Mrs. Brooks, the South Korean-born wife of an American employee at a U.S. military base here, oversaw a team of 50 "runners" who would buy beer, meat, cosmetics and other American products on U.S. bases and sell them illegally in this city's markets.

The profit was simple: A 24-can case of Budweiser or Miller beer costs about $12 on base, but each can sells in Seoul bars for $5 — making the case worth $120. Stereos and television sets sell for three times their on-base cost; one black-market ring broken up this year had a cache of big-screen televisions worth $600,000 in off-base markets.

Many of the runners in Mrs. Brooks's ring were using counterfeit military identification cards and fake passes — even bogus U.S. military license plates — to shop at base stores. The forgers did such a good job that the computerized bar codes on the fake identification cards worked properly when scanned by military authorities. The fake documents themselves were valuable — authorities seized 2,300 of them with a street value of more than $5 million. One woman caught with a forged identification was outraged when a military police officer tried to take it away from her, screaming, "I paid $8,000 for that!"

With 37,000 American servicemen stationed here, South Korea is believed to be the most active black-market center of any U.S. military host nation. Officials here estimate that black marketeers account for about 10 percent, or about $35 million worth, of total annual sales at base stores.

American authorities are cracking down on black marketeers: 450 were arrested last year, the majority of them South Korean wives or relatives of U.S. soldiers or base employees. Working with U.S. military police officers, South Korean authorities in the first half of this year raided 35 "drop houses," or off-base storehouses where illegal goods are held before being sold to retailers. That was more raids than in all of last year.

Officials found 1,500 cases of beer at one drop house and they believe that operation had moved as many as 2 million cases in recent years. Military authorities have placed new limits on how much beer soldiers can buy in a given period, reducing the maximum from a case a day to two cases a week.

U.S. officials said they were stunned at how little care markets take to conceal the illegal goods. One American said he knew of a shop in an exclusive Seoul neighborhood in which the owner posts notices reading: "I'm placing an order at the PX tomorrow, what would you like?"

An article last month in the Korea Times discussed the black-market trade as a routine economic issue, without ever mentioning any ethical problems. One merchant said: "Our total dependence on illegal goods has been reduced from 90 percent to 5 percent, and we now buy most of our items from legal sources." A shopper said: "It's much cheaper to buy contraband items, and in the case of the foodstuffs, they taste a lot better." Both allowed their names to be printed, despite their admissions of illegal activity.

Goods imported onto military bases are duty-free, so selling them off-base robs the South Korean government of the import duty it levies on foreign products.

"The only obvious loser in this whole thing is the South Korean customs," said an American diplomat in Seoul, "but quite frankly they don't seem to take the whole thing seriously. That's puzzling to me."

American officials say they are dismayed over light sentences handed out to black marketeers in South Korean courts. Mrs. Brooks, the woman who ran the multimillion-dollar ring, was given a suspended jail sentence and deported to the United States — she had became a U.S. citizen though marriage — but was allowed to return here after a few months for "family reasons."

Despite the huge profits made by her ring, she was not required to pay a fine.

Douglas MacArthur 2d, U.S. Diplomat, Dies at 88

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Douglas MacArthur 2d, 88, a diplomat who was ambassador to Japan from 1957 to 1961, a period when relations between Tokyo and Washington were put on a new footing of equality after 15 years of Japanese subordination, died Saturday in Washington.

Mr. MacArthur was a nephew of General Douglas MacArthur, who became the commander of the Allied occupation of Japan immediately after World War II.

After his time in Tokyo, Mr. MacArthur went on to become ambassador to Belgium (1961-1965), assistant secretary of state for congressional relations (1965-1967), ambassador to Austria (1967-1969), and then ambassador to Iran (1969-1972). There he escaped an attempted kidnapping. He retired in 1972.

While he was ambassador to Japan, he played a crucial role in prolonged negotiations during which Japanese grievances were addressed. Eventually, a new U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty was signed and ratified by both governments and went into effect in 1960.

In that year, Time magazine called him "the principal architect of present-day U.S. policy toward Japan."

Despite the improvement in Japanese-American relations, there were leftist-led demonstrations against the treaty in May and June 1960, and they led to the cancellation of a scheduled visit to Japan by President Dwight Eisenhower. But afterward, the political party that accepted the pact was returned to power in the Japanese Parliament.

During the Nazi occupation of France, Mr. MacArthur was assigned to Marshal Philippe Petain's puppet capital at Vichy. When the Vichy government broke off relations with the United States in 1942, he was turned over to the Nazis and was interned for 16 months.

Mr. MacArthur became chief of the State Department's Division of Western European Affairs in 1949 and was counselor of the State Department before becoming ambassador to Japan.

Nguyen Xien, 91, Former Head Of Vietnam's Socialist Party

HANOI (AP) — The former general secretary of Vietnam's defunct Socialist Party and a decorated war hero, Nguyen Xien, 91, has died after a long illness.

Mr. Xien served as the leader of the Socialist Party of Vietnam until it was dissolved and absorbed by the Communist Party during the 1980s.



Reuters

Prime Minister Sharif waving to supporters outside the Supreme Court building in Islamabad on Monday.

Pakistani Leader Denies Contempt Charge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif denied having shown contempt for the country's judiciary system Monday as he became the first incumbent Pakistani prime minister to appear in court on a contempt charge. He could be removed from office if found guilty.

Mr. Sharif said he had high esteem for the country's judiciary, with which he has been at loggerheads for months.

The prime minister sat in court supported by his entire cabinet. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday. Mr. Sharif is unlikely to have to appear in court again, aides said.

The confrontation between his nine-month-old government and the courts has dominated political life and shaken the confidence of investors in Pakistan.

The proceedings arose from remarks Mr. Sharif made when the Supreme Court suspended one of his first pieces of legislation, which outlawed the practice of legislators changing political sides.

Mr. Sharif's statement to the five-judge bench said it was his duty to express his views on court rulings. It was "unfortunate" if any of his statements was taken as contempt, he said.

Several hundred supporters of Mr. Sharif, who was elected in February, rallied outside the Islamabad Supreme Court buildings, watched by riot police, witnesses said. *(Reuters, AP)*

BRIEFLY

Thai Majority Is Threatened

BANGKOK — In a move that will reduce the new government's majority in Parliament, two members resigned Monday from the Thai Citizen's Party, effectively vacating their parliamentary seats.

The two were among 12 lawmakers who defied their party leader earlier this month to support the Democrat Party leader, Chuan Leekpai, as the new prime minister. Mr. Chuan needed the support of 197 votes. With the defectors' support, he held 208.

The Citizen's Party has called a meeting of its executive board for Thursday, at which the dissident members may be expelled. If all 12 renegades lose their seats, Mr. Chuan's coalition would be left with 196 seats and the opposition with 185, pending elections to fill the vacancies. *(AP)*

Maoist Mine Kills 7 in India

HYDERABAD, India — Maoist guerrillas in southern India killed at least seven policemen and wounded six in a land-mine explosion on Monday, the fourth such attack in two years, the police said.

Guerrillas of the outlawed People's War Group detonated the mine as 14 policemen walked toward a village 220 kilometers (135 miles) north of Hyderabad, capital of Andhra Pradesh state, they said.

The People's War Group is one of dozens forming part of India's Maoist Naxalite movement, named after the eastern town of Naxalbari, where the group had its roots in the 1960s. *(Reuters)*

Taiwan Fugitive Is Killed

TAIPEI — One of Taiwan's most-wanted fugitives died during a shootout here Monday, the police reported.

Kao Tien-ming, wanted in the April kidnap-murder of a prominent actress's teenage daughter, was shot in the head in Taipei's Shih Pei district during an afternoon shootout involving hundreds of policemen. It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Kao committed suicide or was shot by the police.

The police said they did not find a second fugitive, Chen Chin-hsing. The two have been the targets of the biggest manhunt in Taiwan's history. *(Reuters)*

Sri Lanka Combat Resumes

COLOMBO — At least seven Sri Lankan soldiers and 20 Tamil Tiger rebels have been killed as the military resumed a six-month campaign to capture a key northern highway from the guerrillas, the Defense Ministry said Monday.

It said in a statement that troops supported by planes, tanks and artillery had resumed the third and final phase of Operation Jayasikuru (Sure of Victory) to seize control of the highway. *(Reuters)*

Taleban Graves Are Found

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The graves of up to 2,000 Taleban militiamen apparently killed in fighting with an opposition alliance have been found in northern Afghanistan, an Afghan news service said on Monday.

Afghan Islamic Press quoted the commander of an anti-Taleban alliance, General Abdul Rashid Dustam, as saying the graves were found near Shibarghan in the opposition-held north. *(Reuters)*

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BOOKS

PIECES OF TIME: The Life of James Stewart
By Gary Fishgall. 416 pages. $27.50. Scribner.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabelle

YOU might as well as hear the dish right away. In real life James Stewart was not the heartland-bred paragon he often played in movies. Unmarried till he was 41, as a bachelor he had numerous affairs, one of which — with Marlene Dietrich, his co-star in "Destry Rides Again" — seems to have led to pregnancy and an abortion that he endorsed, if not insisted upon. He could be petulant and self-righteous about the roles he played (though two of his best movies, "Vertigo" and "Anatomy of a Murder," are not exactly kiddie fare). And the death of his stepson Ron in Vietnam left him embittered toward anti-war protesters — even though, of course, they were trying to save the lives of guys like Ron.

But that's about it. Otherwise, as portrayed in Gary Fishgall's fair-minded biography, "Pieces of Time," Jimmy Stewart really was something of a comfed darling. If his performances as, say, Jefferson Smith (in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington") and Elwood P. Dowd (in "Harvey") seem to fit him glovishly, that's because the man was about as seamless and unaffected as the characters.

Stewart's early stage career was middling, and he was no meteor in Hollywood, either. MGM, with whom he signed, had trouble pigeonholing him, unsure whether he was leading-man or best-buddy material. In his 1940 Oscar-winning performance in "The Philadelphia Story," he comes across as a bit of both. It took a less stratified studio, Columbia, and a strong-willed director, Frank Capra, to remove any doubts about Stewart's picture-carrying prowess. Capra directed him in three of his signature roles — Tony Kirby in "You Can't Take It With You," Jeff Smith in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (both with Columbia) and George Bailey in "It's a Wonderful Life."

Fishgall, incidentally, sets the record straight on "It's a Wonderful Life." The received irony is that this enor
mously appealing blend of whimsy and despair flopped when it hit the screens in 1946. Not so, he says. "Ranking a respectable 27 among the most popular pictures of the year, it broke even or perhaps even realized a slight profit on its $3 million cost.

In "Wonderful Life" Capra invoked Stewart's demons, which were largely products of his many flying missions in World War II. But it was Alfred Hitchcock who sensed the mania that even the most cosseted small-town American psyche can generate in the right circumstances. They made four films together. The greatest of these is "Vertigo," in which Stewart suppressed all traces of Elwood P. Dowd — not to mention the goshes and stammers that litter his more mannered characterizations — to deliver a nightmarish performance as a lover bent on restaging his shattered fantasies.

Fishgall plainly loves Stewart's work and makes a good case for investigating some of his lesser-known movies: "The Jackpot," "Shenandoah," "Fools' Parade," "The Cheyenne Social Club." But Fishgall is not so partisan as to bottle up dissent. He reports, for example, the opinion of Jean Arthur, who co-starred in Capra movies with both Stewart and Gary Cooper, that "Stewart is almost too much when he acts. I get tired of his 'uh, uh . . .' — his cute quality. With Cooper it just seems to happen."

At its uh-free best, though, Stewart's acting just seems to happen, too. In fact, the comment about his work he resented most was that it probably came easy to him. "People call me a natural-born actor, and I get mad," he said. "I say there's nothing natural about a camera, lights, and 40 or 50 people standing around watching you all the time. It's hard. And if I give a natural appearance on the screen, you can be damn well sure I'm working at it." He was right, of course.

Dennis Drabelle writes frequently about American movies. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

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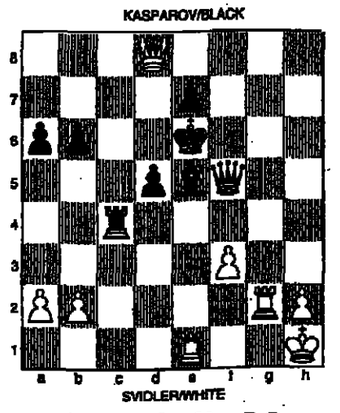
By Robert Byrne

AGAINST the Sicilian Defense, 3 c3 does not open the game as 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 does, but it is not harmless either. After 3...Nf6 4 Be2 Nbd7 (4...Ne4? 5 Qa4) 5 d3 b6 O-O Bb7 7 Nbd2 g6, Peter Svidler ventured a rarely tried gambit with 8 d4!?

After 11 Ng5, it would have been weak to play 11...Bd5?! because 12 Bf3 Bf3 13 Qf3 Nf6 (13...f6? 14 Ne6 Qc8 15 Qa8! Qa8 16 Nc7 wins rook for knight) 14 Qc6! Nd7 15 Re1! e6 16 Ne6! fe 17 Re6 Kf7 18 Qd5 Kg7 19 Bg5 Qb8 20 Rae1 Rg8 21 Re7! Be7 22 Re7 Kh8 23 Qf7 Nf8 24 Bf6 wins. And defense by 12...e6 is crushed by 13 Bd5 ed 14 Qf3 Qf6 15 Qd5 Rb8 16 Re1 Be7 17 Ne4! Qg7 18 Nd6.

On 14 g4, Garry Kasparov did not want to submit to 14...Be6 15 Re1 O-O 17 Re6 fe 18 Ne6 Qc8 19 Nf8 Nf8 20 Be3 with a two-bishop game for White.

KASPAROV/BLACK



SVIDLER/WHITE

Position after 36 . . . Be5

But this may have been the best he could get.

His alternative, 14...h6 15 gf hg 16 fg gave back a pawn, but after 16...a6 17 gf Kf7, Svidler could not well go for another with 18 Bc6? because 18...Qc7! 19 Qc2 Bd4 20 Kh1 e6 21 Ba4 Nc5 turns the tables.

After 23...R8h4, Svidler continued to ignore the en prise g5 pawn because 24 Bg5 Bh6 25 Bh6 Rh6 would let Black get a grip on the kingside dark squares. After 24 Bc2!, with Svidler winding up for 25 Bg5, Kasparov tried to make a go of it by giving up rook for bishop with 24... Nh5 25 Bf5 Nf4 26 Bh3 Nh3. But on 27 Kh1 Qf6 28 Rg3 Qf5 29 Bg5 Ng5 30 Rg5 Qh3 31 Rg2, he was lost.

After 34 Qe8, Kasparov could have dragged things on with 34...Kd6, but after 34...Rc4 35 Qd8, the black king was in an awful situation. On 35...Qf5 36 Re1 Be5 (or 36...Kf7 37 Qg8 mate) 37 Qb8!, there was no point in 37...Kf6 38 Qh8 Ke6 39 Re5! Qe5 40 Rg6, which wins the black queen. Kasparov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Svidler	Black Kasp'ov	White Svidler	Black Kasp'ov
1 e4	c5	19 Be3	Nf6
2 Nf3	d6	20 Qd2	Qd6
3 c3	Nf6	21 Rf2	Rah8
4 Be2	Nbd7	22 Rg2	Rh3
5 d3	b6	23 Rf1	R8h4
6 0-0	Bb7	24 Bc2	Nh5
7 Nbd2	g6	25 Bf5	Nf4
8 d4	cd	26 Bh3	Nh3
9 cd	Ne4	27 Kh1	Qf6
10 Ne4	Be4	28 Rg3	Qf5
11 Ng5	d5	29 Bg5	Ng5
12 Bb5	Bg7	30 Rg5	Qh3
13 f3	Bf5	31 Rg2	Bf6
14 g4	h6	32 Qd3	Rd4
15 gf	hg	33 Qg6	Ke6
16 fg	a6	34 Qe8	Rc4
17 gf	Kf7	35 Qd8	Qf5
18 Ba4	Rh5	36 Re1	Be5
		37 Qb8	Resigns

هكذا من الأصل

Wei Avoids Politics in First Words After Release

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Wei Jingsheng, the newly freed Chinese dissident, thanked supporters Monday for working toward his release and said he would need rest and medical treatment before discussing his future.

In a letter issued through the New York-based Human Rights in China and Human Rights Watch/Asia groups, Mr. Wei, 47, made no mention of political matters.

"I would like to thank all friends for their concern and support," he said. "For health reasons, I need to undergo medical tests and treatment and rest for a few days before I can meet with everyone."

The two human rights organizations said Mr. Wei had been reunited with his sister, Wei Shanshan, and seen his 6-month-old nephew for the first time.

China's foremost dissident, released Sunday by Beijing, was being treated at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. The hospital reported that Mr. Wei was in fair condition. He was being treated for hypertension and undergoing evaluation for other unspecified medical conditions.

Elsewhere, other dissidents and human rights activists debated the meaning of the Chinese action.

"It's just another style of control," the former labor leader Han Dongfang said in Hong Kong. "It's just a change of style. Wei Jingsheng is just a card."

Mr. Han spent 22 months in prison in China for leading an independent trade union during the 1989 Tiananmen Square democracy movement. He was forced into exile in Hong Kong in 1993.

Mr. Wei's departure from China was yet another violation of his human rights, Mr. Han said. "It means that if you want to speak your mind or speak your truth in China, you have two options: one, stay in jail until you die, or two, you have to leave your country," he said.

Robin Munro of Human Rights Watch/Asia said there were no signs that Beijing would review the cases of "several thousand other men and women in jail in China for doing no more than expressing their views peacefully."

But he said Mr. Wei would remain a voice of democracy even in exile, just as Mr. Han had been a voice for the crushed free trade-union movement.

"He's a heavyweight figure with a tremendous commitment and determination," Mr. Munro said. "Although he's been driven out of China, this will not be the end of Wei's career as a leading advocate for greater freedom and human rights in China."

Mr. Han branded Mr. Wei's release a singular case and a trade-off between Washington and Beijing. It does not mean China is abandoning its policy of repression, he said, adding that he believed Beijing would probably pack more dissidents off into exile in the weeks ahead.

"I think in the coming weeks they're going to release more dissidents to foreign countries," Mr. Han said. "For example, Wang Dan. This is a deal between the United States and China."

"It was a plan before President Jiang Zemin's visit to the United States," he said, adding, "This case has nothing to do with the future of human rights and political policy in China."

Wang Dan is now the best-known dissident in Chinese prisons. A leader of the 1989 student-led pro-democracy demonstrations crushed by the army, the 28-year-old was given an 11-year sentence in 1996 on charges of plotting to topple the Communist government.

But Mr. Wang's mother said there was little hope that her son would be released any time soon.

"They are not going to release them all at once," Wang Lingyun said. "There was never much hope of his early release in the first place."

Hong Kong newspapers, prone to self-censorship since China took over here on July 1, splashed Mr. Wei's story all over their front pages.

The South China Morning Post, the leading English-language daily, devoted most of its front page and two entire inside pages, as well as a long editorial, to Mr. Wei. "Wei Jingsheng took on a significance outside China which went beyond the status of an individual. It must be hoped that the same is true of his release," it said. *(AFP, Reuters)*



Andrew Gombert/The Associated Press

Wei Shanshan, sister of Wei Jingsheng, arriving Monday in Detroit with her baby to visit the freed dissident.

DISSIDENT: *Prison Did Not Silence Wei*

Continued from Page 1

trying to "foment revolution."

Unlike many people of his generation who later complained that their lives were ruined by lost years of education, Mr. Wei contended that he learned far more from the upheaval than he ever would have in school.

"I still feel that whatever the turmoil may have cost my generation in formal schooling, we made up for it in experience," Mr. Wei wrote in his short autobiography.

"Those chaotic years forced people to abandon the superstitions and prejudice that had dominated their minds for so long and made them begin to scrutinize their own attitudes and beliefs. People started looking at the world objectively — something that had been impossible under ordinary circumstances."

As he was re-evaluating his own attitudes, and trying to see the world objectively, his travels brought him face-to-face with the reality of China, a nation dominated by poverty. The more he saw, the more Mr. Wei began to think that the Communist Party was a greater force in creating poverty than in alleviating it.

In his autobiography, he described a pivotal memory from his youth that came on a train ride where, as the train pulled into a station, hordes of young children begging for food approached.

Mr. Wei was shocked to see teen-aged girls in rags, and some with no clothing at all, but covered only with mud and soot. Ignoring objections from fellow passengers, who argued that beggars must be class enemies or their children, he insisted on handing his biscuits out the window to the children.

"As I distributed them to the outstretched hands, I noticed that passengers at other windows were now briskly passing out all kinds of food to the beggars as well," Mr. Wei wrote, discovering the power of setting an example.

It took years before he had a chance to try to put that into action.

After serving three years in the People's Liberation Army and as an electrician at the Beijing Zoo, Mr. Wei joined the crowds of young people around Beijing's Democracy Wall, which for a few months in 1979 became a vibrant forum for political discussion.

He seemed to ignite a flame when he posted a long essay, called "The Fifth Modernization: Democracy."

Arguing that China would never be able to modernize fully without political as well as economic reform, Mr. Wei used language that was so simple and direct that it inspired countless posters. Then, like a handful of other activists, he started a magazine, "Explorations," hoping to reach a larger audience.

China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, allowed the Democracy Wall to flourish for several months to voice discontent with China's authoritarian system of government, but once it had helped him edge aside rivals for power, he ordered it closed.

In March 1979, as rumors swept the dissident crowd that a crackdown might be coming, Mr. Wei was characteristically defiant, writing a wall poster that accused Mr. Deng by name of being a dictator — an action that many believe earned him the personal enmity of the leader. Arrested within weeks, Mr. Wei was sentenced later that year to 15 years in prison.

For the next 14½ years, he was a prisoner of China's labor camps, spending long periods of his sentence in solitary confinement. His fiancée, a Tibetan named Ping Ni, agreed to end their engagement.

Despite the abysmal conditions in remote camps such as the Tanggemu Farm in western Qinghai province, Mr. Wei kept up a steady stream of protest letters to Chinese leaders. The letters were published in the book, "The Courage to Stand Alone: Letters from Prison and Other Writings" (Viking, 1997).

In 1989, after the crushing of student-led protests in Tiananmen Square, Mr. Wei wrote to Mr. Deng, calling him "precisely the idiot to do something foolish like this."

In 1993, as Beijing campaigned for the 2000 Olympic Games, China's leaders decided to release Mr. Wei six months before the end of his term.

Once out, he ignored warnings not to meet foreign reporters or to write about political issues.

In March 1994, Mr. Wei agreed to meet John Shattuck, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, a move that infuriated the authorities. Mr. Wei was taken into custody again soon afterward.

In November 1995, he was tried on charges of attempting to overthrow the Chinese government. He was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years.

Beijing's common wisdom had it that Mr. Wei would never be released as long as Mr. Deng was alive. Many recalled what Mr. Deng said in 1986 with regard to the outside world's response to political conditions in China:

"We put Wei Jingsheng behind bars, didn't we? Did that damage China's reputation? We haven't released him, but China's image has not been tarnished. In fact, our reputation improves day by day."

Yet after Mr. Deng died last February, talk inevitably began about whether and when Mr. Wei might be freed.

It is a small irony of history that Mr. Wei was released within weeks of President Jiang Zemin's trip to the United States. Mr. Wei was jailed for the first time in March 1979 just after a trip by Mr. Deng to the United States, the last state visit by a top Chinese leader to the United States before Mr. Jiang's.

DRUGS: *Informer's Arrest and Torture Strain U.S.-Pakistan Ties*

Continued from Page 1

itary officer to commit a crime.

With Madeleine Albright's arrival in Islamabad late Monday for the first visit by an American secretary of state in almost a decade, the case of Mr. Baluch has become the source of new recriminations in the difficult relationship between the two countries. American officials say it has seriously damaged cooperative efforts to fight drug trafficking and raised doubts about the authority of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif over the military.

"This was direct retaliation for their embarrassment at the revelation of corruption by a senior Pakistani officer," a Clinton administration official said. "There are questions here about human rights; there are questions about corruption, and there are questions about whether the government is doing anything to fight drug trafficking."

A spokesman for the Pakistani Embassy in Washington, Mohammad Azam, denied that Mr. Baluch had been mistreated or misjudged. He said his government had shown its resolve by prosecuting one of the two air force officers implicated in the case, and he insisted that it was the American drug-enforcement agency that had stepped out of line.

"Our government is not protecting any corrupt people," Mr. Azam said. "The sting operation itself was criminal under Pakistani law."

U.S. officials said they had been pressing quietly for months for Mr. Baluch's freedom, raising the matter with Mr. Sharif, with senior military officers, and with the Pakistani foreign minister, Gohar Ayub Khan. On almost every occasion, they added, they have been assured that the matter would be resolved.

"Commitments have been made at every level that something would be done about this," a senior official said.

The anger of many American officials has been tempered by concern among others that stronger pressure over the case might worsen the antagonism of Pakistani nationalists. The fate of one man, a few of these officials said, should not be allowed to jeopardize efforts to contain Pakistan's nuclear-weapons program or limit its support for the fundamentalist Islamic government in neighboring Afghanistan.

But an official who once worked closely with Mr. Baluch answered this argument tersely: "The United States," he said, "owes this man a lot."

The Clinton administration has refused in each of the last three years to certify Pakistan's cooperation in anti-drug programs while waiving the sanctions that are usually imposed after such a finding.

But American officials acknowledge now that they underestimated the sensitivities of the Pakistani military when they recruited Mr. Baluch to help them trap Qasim Bhatti, a young squadron leader in the country's prestigious air force.

According to officials familiar with the case, Mr. Bhatti first came to the Drug Enforcement Administration's attention in October 1996, after he flew a Pakistan Air Force Boeing 707 to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware to pick up spare aircraft parts.

At a party of Pakistani émigrés in New York during his stay, Mr. Bhatti met a Pakistani informant for the agency. The pilot confided that he had brought a cache of heroin with him, and said he could bring more on his next trip.

A couple of weeks later, Mr. Bhatti's cousin, Tahir Bhatti, sold a kilogram of heroin to an undercover drug-enforcement agent in Chicago, officials said. Then, after Qasim Bhatti insisted that he would need some money up front to secure his next load, drug agents sent Mr. Baluch to the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad with $5,000.

American drug agents videotaped the meeting but said nothing to their Pakistani counterparts. Ultimately, Qasim Bhatti was not allowed by his superiors to return to the United States because he had been caught shoplifting from a post exchange on the Dover base. But he sent another air force pilot, Farooq Ahmed Khan, who was arrested after he brought about 4 pounds (1.8 kilograms) of heroin to an undercover agent at a McDonald's near Penn Station in Manhattan.

After American officials notified the Pakistan Anti-Narcotics Force, Mr. Bhatti was arrested outside Islamabad. Days later, Mr. Baluch was dragged from his home by officers of the Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate.

American officials said they understood that Pakistan's military code made it illegal to induce an officer to commit a crime. "We just have a problem with how they have interpreted this," an official said, adding that Mr. Bhatti "brought heroin into the United States before we ever even knew who he was; that fact seems to have been lost."

ENVOY: *Call for U.S.-Malaysian Harmony*

Continued from Page 1

Malaysian Muslim Martyrs' Movement, a previously unknown group.

The caller spoke in English with what embassy officials thought was a Malaysian accent, the ambassador said.

"Let's say I took it personally since in any country, the United States ambassador is always the first target of a terrorist," he said. "So I took it rather personally."

Mr. Malott said security had been tightened for the visit of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary for energy, sanctions and commodities, William Ramsay, who was due in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday. Mr. Ramsay's visit, to explain a U.S. law that threatens sanctions on certain companies doing business in Iran, has prompted outrage in Malaysia.

Washington has listed Malaysia's state oil and gas company, Petronas, as one of the three companies that might be subject to the U.S. law for a $2 billion joint gas deal in Iran.

Mr. Mahathir added Monday to criticism of the Western press, accusing it of bias against developing countries.

Opening an international conference of Chinese-language newspapers, Mr. Mahathir said the "foreign press" would not hesitate to play up anything negative about the country, while ignoring anything that was good.

"We have to assume that if their report about us is wrong, inaccurate and biased," he said, "then their reports about other countries are also wrong, inaccurate and biased." *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*



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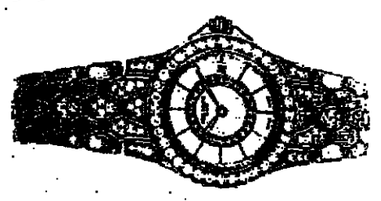
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INTERNATIONAL

Nigerian Ruler Frees Some Political Prisoners

The Associated Press

ABUJA, Nigeria — Nigeria's military ruler dissolved his cabinet Monday and granted amnesty for some political prisoners in a speech to mark the fourth anniversary of his seizure of power.

The military ruler, General Sani Abacha, speaking in an early-morning radio and television address, said his government had decided to free "those detained persons whose release would constitute no further impediment to the peace and security of the country."

But General Abacha, whose government has been accused of holding hundreds of political prisoners, did not say which detainees — or how many — would be freed.

He did not mention Nigeria's best-known prisoner, Moshood Abiola, the businessman who was the presumed winner of aborted elections in 1993.

General Abacha also said he was dissolving his cabinet, noting that a number of officials had indicated that they wanted to play larger roles in Nigeria's political transition.

Saying Nigeria was about to "embark on the final lap of the tenure of this administration," General Abacha said his move followed indications from ministers that they wanted to "fully participate in the political process."

A couple of General Abacha's ministers have said they may campaign for state governerships, and others have said they want to get involved in other candidates' elections.

The cabinet, composed of soldiers and civilians, was established in 1995.

It has become an unruly group in recent months, with ministers publicly lashing out at one another in the press. Information Minister Walter Ofonagoro may have angered General Abacha recently by saying that the general was ineligible to run in next year's presidential elections — at least for the time being — because he is not a member of any political party.

General Abacha has promised to hold elections next year and hand over power to a civilian government on Oct. 1, 1998. Pro-democracy groups, however, say he will most likely orchestrate the election to ensure he remains in power indefinitely.

The general seized power in a November 1993 coup after aborted presidential elections. He originally promised to return Nigeria to civilian rule by 1996 but has repeatedly delayed the handover.

He became an international pariah for approving the November 1995 execution of the playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other political opponents.

6 Die in Tower Collapse In Spanish North Africa

Reuters

MADRID — Six people were killed and 30 were injured Monday when a water tower collapsed in the Spanish enclave of Melilla in north Africa, the police said.

Spanish state radio cited government sources as saying the number of dead could rise as high as 12.

"The official death toll has risen to six, and 30 people have been reported injured," said a Melilla police spokeswoman. "We haven't ruled out the possibility of finding other victims."

The tower, which stood above the city of 65,000, collapsed without warning, sending a torrent of water that flooded homes and streets.

Melilla is a small Spanish-ruled territory on the coast of Morocco.

BRIEFLY

Botha Vows to Defy Truth Commission

EAST LONDON, South Africa — Pieter Botha, the former South African president, has vowed to defy an order to testify about state-sponsored human-rights abuses committed while he was in office, an official said Monday.

John Allen, a spokesman for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that is investigating apartheid-era crimes, said the panel received a letter over the weekend from Mr. Botha's lawyer. Mr. Allen said Mr. Botha had promised to provide written answers "by the end of the month" to the commission's questions.

In an article Sunday, the weekly newspaper Rapport quoted Mr. Botha as describing the commission as "a circus" and saying he would ignore the subpoena.

"Take me to court if you want to charge me, I don't appear in circuses," he said. Mr. Botha was prime minister and then president from 1978 to 1989. *(AFP)*

Flooding Worsens In South Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Waters from the rain-swollen Juba and Shabelle rivers have merged to form an inland lake covering thousands of hectares in southern Somalia.

Maria Frauenrath, a spokeswoman for the United Nations' humanitarian affairs office in Nairobi, said about 2,500 people were stranded on a dike near the port of Kismayo, where the Juba flows into the Indian Ocean.

She said at least 1,100 people had died since the flooding began a month ago, and 220,000 others had been forced to flee their homes. *(AP)*

Mexican Guerrillas Extend Their Reach

MEXICO CITY — Guerrillas of the Popular Revolutionary Army operated in 17 of Mexico's 31 states in 1996, killing 26 soldiers and police officers, an army report says.

The report appears to contradict the government's official stance that the group, known by it Spanish initials EPR, is a small and isolated band of hit-and-run guerrillas.

The rebels have extended their web of safe houses and propaganda networks far beyond the southern states where they first appeared in June 1996, according to parts of the report published by the newsmagazine Proceso.

The rebels have extended operations into central Mexico, the Gulf coast and at least two northern border states, the Defense Secretariat document said. *(AP)*

Protesters Arrested At Fort Benning

FORT BENNING, Georgia — Six hundred protesters were arrested for trespassing when they tried to deliver petitions calling for the closure of the U.S. Army's School of the Americas.

About 2,000 demonstrators crowded outside Fort Benning on Sunday for three hours of speeches and prayers before many of them defied police orders and filed onto the post.

"We are never going to stop until we close the School of the Americas," said the Reverend Roy Bourgeois, founder of S.O.A. Watch, who was arrested.

The school was created in Panama in 1946 to train soldiers in U.S. military tactics in an effort to professionalize Latin American armies. It moved to Fort Benning in 1984.



Anna Zieminski/Agence France-Presse

Eugene de Kock, who has told South Africa's Truth Commission of attacks on anti-apartheid activists by his covert police squad.

Human-rights groups have criticized the school because some graduates returned to their countries and launched coups and organized death squads.

The march ended a four-day vigil marking the eighth anniversary of the Nov. 16, 1989, slaying of six Jesuit priests and two women in El Salvador. Protesters said 19 of the 26 military officers cited in the killings attended the School of the Americas. *(AP)*

Mercy in Riyadh

RIYADH — The brother of a slain Australian nurse has waived his right in a Saudi court to call for the death sentence against the British nurse accused of killing her, his lawyers said Monday.

Frank Gilford agreed to spare the Deborah Parry's life in exchange for a $1.2 million payment. Ms. Parry and Lucille McLauchlan have been on trial since May for Yvonne Gilford's murder. Ms. McLauchlan was found guilty of being an accessory and was sentenced to 500 lashes and eight years in jail. Ms. Parry's sentence has yet to be announced. *(AFP)*

Cypriots Agree To Expand Phone Links

Agence France-Presse

NICOSIA, Cyprus — The United States has brokered an agreement to make it easier for Greek and Turkish Cypriots to telephone each other, the United Nations said Monday.

Twenty direct phone lines are to be opened between the divided island's Greek and Turkish sectors, said the spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force, Waldemar Rokoszewski.

He said President Glavkos Klerides of Cyprus and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, had agreed on the new phone lines during a visit last week by Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. presidential envoy to Cyprus.

The only lines of communication between the island's Greek and Turkish sectors are three phone lines run by a UN operator. With a capacity of just 60,000 calls a year, they are constantly jammed.

The new lines will have a capacity of about a million calls a year and will have the potential for expansion if necessary.

The agreement to open the lines was brokered by Mr. Holbrooke last week at a meeting in Brussels of Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot businessmen.

Constantinos Lordos, a former member of Parliament who has for years campaigned for entrepreneurs on both sides to establish ties, described the move Monday as a "quantum leap."

"This is a fantastic scheme," he said, "the most important outcome of the Brussels meeting."

The idea was originally proposed by the UN representative in Cyprus, Gustave Feissel. But it took Mr. Holbrooke's intervention to win acceptance from the two communities' leaders.

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Americans Still Seized By the Kennedy Myth

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just what is it about the Kennedys, anyway?

Why is it that 34 years after a presidency that lasted only a brief, shining moment, Americans are still fascinated, even obsessed, with the dashing young John F. Kennedy?

And not only with him, but with a dynasty that increasingly, perhaps fittingly, seems ready to be spelled out as the title of a television soap opera?

The question is called to mind not only by the coming anniversary of the Kennedy assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, but also by the attention focused on two very different books just published on the Kennedy presidency.

One, "The Kennedy Tapes" (Belknap/Harvard University), based on the secret tapes of Mr. Kennedy's inner councils and edited by Ernest R. May and Philip Zelikow, presents the president coolly steering his way through the Cuban missile crisis. The other is Seymour Hersh's "Dark Side of Camelot" (Little, Brown), portraying Mr. Kennedy as a duplicitous libertine who shuttled prostitutes in and out of hotel rooms and the White House and sent one bedmate off with suitcases of payoff money for a Chicago gangster.

The Kennedy Library lists some 500 books about Mr. Kennedy and his family and another 500 on the assassination. Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis' belongings, informally valued at under $6 million, brought $34.5 million at auction. The novelist James Ellroy's breakthrough was "American Tabloid" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), in which a JFK was embroiled with gangsters, the CIA and assorted females.

Few can be found who have discovered an idea in the alleged political magazine George, the brainchild of John F. Kennedy Jr., but it threw *the* party at both the Republican and Democratic conventions and the world knew when its publisher took off his shirt.

The periodic Gallup poll of whom Americans consider their greatest president found Mr. Kennedy way ahead in 1975 with 52 percent. After a period of debunking, he still led in 1985 with 24 percent. By 1991, Abraham Lincoln managed to edge him out, 40 percent to 39 percent, but his percentage had actually increased in the meantime.

"There's a tremendous difference in how Kennedy is viewed by historians and the public," said Michael Beschloss, who like many scholars believes that little was actually accomplished during Mr. Kennedy's abbreviated term. "It should make historians modest."

Asked why the Kennedy name remains so resonant, the authors of the two very dissimilar books gave strikingly similar answers.

"It is certainly in part just the style," said Mr. May, the Charles Warren Professor of American History at Harvard, from which Mr. Kennedy drew both advisers and arrogance. "It was very appealing, it remains appealing. Even people who don't respond to the words — the Cold War rhetoric — still respond to the cool manner, the elegance of it."

Mr. Hersh, the irascible investigative reporter, was characteristically blunt: "In a simple phrase, it's the power of beauty. Jack Kennedy was beautiful. He is remembered for his beauty. We yearn for something so beautiful."

The 1960s were the dawning of the Age not of Aquarius, but of Celebrity. Norman Mailer hit on it early, calling the 1960 candidate "a great box office actor." He and television came to power simultaneously and symbiotically: the sweaty, jowly, five-o'clock-shadowed Richard Nixon was pulverized. Television, too, drew the country together at the spectacle of Mr. Kennedy's death.

In between, a captivated (some might say captive) press corps pitched in to enthusiastically limn the mythology: gloss and class; Pablo Casals in the White House; an intellectual, speed-reading president devouring entire government reports in a single glance; no more stodgy Eisenhowers. In retrospect, it is perhaps not so surprising that the president's actual favorite reading for relaxation was Ian Fleming's thrillers about James Bond, the debonair, womanizing, rule-breaking Cold Warrior.

"He was a celebrity," said Allen J. Matusow, author of "The Unraveling of America" (Harper & Row, 1984), a history of the crisis and failure of American liberalism under Presidents Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. "He was rich, he was handsome, he was show business, he was a television president. It seemed the fulfillment of the possibility of youth."

'If there was ever a subject in American politics worthy of Shakespeare, this is it.'

In truth it was a critical and exciting junction in American history. The much-maligned Eisenhower '50s had actually brought the nation to what the founding statement of the radical Students for a Democratic Society would describe as "unparalleled wealth" and boundless opportunity.

The Cold War was at full tilt, the civil rights movement was in optimistic infancy — the bitter schisms of Vietnam and of urban riots were still ahead.

"Especially in the 1990s, presidents and our politics seem emptier, less consequential than 30 years ago," said Mr. Beschloss, whose "Taking Charge" (Simon & Schuster), concerns the Johnson White House tapes. "Then we were dealing with the Cold War, whether there would be a nuclear war, whether African-Americans would get civil rights. These were great questions for America. Now it's about 'fast-track.'"

Crucial to the lingering myth is the assassination. "If there was ever a subject in American politics that would be worthy of Shakespeare, this is it," Mr. Matusow said.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the historian and keeper of the Kennedy flame, said, "What might have been a brilliant career was cut off in midstream. There is always the question of what might have been."

That unanswered question, said the publisher of The Nation, Victor Navasky, whose "Kennedy Justice" (Scribner, 1971) was an early criticism of the administration, "means the myth is more about us than it is about them."

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Leftist Mayors Win Easily in Italy

Victories in Rome, Naples and Venice Are Seen as Backing for Prodi

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Leftist mayors in Rome, Naples and Venice won overwhelming victories in municipal elections, delivering a big boost for Prime Minister Romano Prodi's center-left government, partial results showed Monday.

The incumbents in three of Italy's biggest cities easily brushed aside challenges from an enfeebled center-right opposition, avoiding run-off elections.

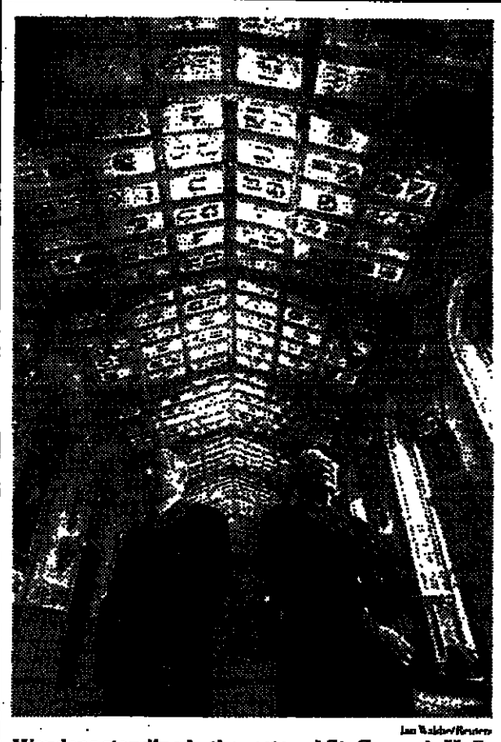
The victories of the three mayors — Francesco Rutelli of Rome, Antonio Bassolino of Naples and Massimo Cacciari of Venice — were widely interpreted as an endorsement of Mr. Prodi's 18-month-old coalition government, which includes Italy's major leftist party.

Partial results showed Mr. Rutelli with 60.4 percent of the vote, Mr. Cacciari in Venice with 64.7 percent and Mr. Bassolini, with 73.4 percent in Naples.

There are no run-off elections in places where candidates win more than 50 percent outright. Even if some smaller cities elect or re-elect rightist mayors, Italy's center-right opposition is likely to go through a period of self-examination, which many observers think could lead to a challenge to the leadership of the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi.

Because of political reforms adopted in 1993, these elections were also a barometer of the popularity of the mayors themselves, and of the record of their four years in office. Until 1993, Italians voted in municipal elections for political parties, rather than individual candidates.

Now, with the mayors more accountable and their mandates more predictable, municipal governments have become more ambitious, and more visible. In Rome, Mr. Rutelli, an environmentalist, has brought order to chaotic parking, improved public transit and beautified some of the city's squares.



Ian Waldie/Reuters
Wardens standing in the restored St. George's Hall.

Rooms Reopened At Windsor Castle

Reuters

WINDSOR, England — Queen Elizabeth II opened state apartments at Windsor Castle on Monday that had been lavishly restored since a fire five years ago.

The £37 million ($62 million) project to return the ruined part of the castle to its original condition was completed six months ahead of schedule, in time for the celebration this week of the queen's 50th wedding anniversary.

The restoration coincided with efforts by Buckingham Palace to show that the royal family was adapting and modernizing after having been accused of failing to match the national mood of grief over the death this summer of Diana, Princess of Wales.

A former royal insider said in a television documentary shown Monday that the process of reforming the monarchy had been accelerated by the lessons learned from Diana's death in a car crash in Paris in August.

Simon Gimson, until two weeks ago the head of the Palace Policy Unit, said of the monarchy's modernization: "I think that the real lesson is that the organization probably needs to move down that track a little bit more rapidly than it has been until now.

"I think that the palace is looking very carefully at specific changes, at radical changes, at gentle changes. It's looking at the whole array," he said on the BBC's Panorama program.

Defending the royal family's reaction to Diana's death, Mr. Gimson said members had not wanted to "foghorn" or "trumpet" their emotions in public.

"Perhaps one of the problems that the royal family face," he said, "is that there are expectations on them that they may not necessarily be the best placed to meet."

The Spy Who Can't Go Home

Polish Agent for U.S. Is at Center of Cold War Conclave

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski may go down in Cold War history as one of the United States' most valuable spies.

For nine years, he gave the CIA top-secret documents that detailed the inner workings of the Polish Army and the Warsaw Pact, until on a cold November night in 1981, he left his post on the Polish general staff and was bundled onto a plane to America. The Polish authorities were on his tail, and Poland's Communist government was about to crush the Solidarity movement with martial law.

But even though the Warsaw Pact is no more, the Communists are out of power and Poland is seeking admission to its former adversary, NATO, Mr. Kuklinski may be a Cold War hero without honor, a spy first and last.

At a secluded conclave here last week where embittered Soviet-era generals, triumphant U.S. policymakers and Polish resisters faced each other for the first time since they tried to outfox each in the early '80s, his was the key missing voice, and he might well have been upset at what was said about him.

By those he served, his intelligence had been ignored at a key moment; to those he aided in Poland, his treason therefore still seemed futile; to those he betrayed, he remained an enemy.

Mr. Kuklinski, who lives in the United States under an assumed name, was invited to the conference by its organizers, the Cold War International History Project and the National Security Archive, both of Washington. He declined, saying he was nervous about how he would be received, and indeed, Marshal Victor Kulikov, the former Warsaw Pact head who at age 75 wore his military uniform with Communist-era decorations, bellowed the Soviet judgment:

"This so-called patriot, whom I call a treacherous spy, who gave all our military plans to the enemy."

The Polish resisters, many now among Poland's mainstream politicians, wanted to know why the United States had not used Mr. Kuklinski's information in 1981 to warn them of impending martial law.

Many resistance leaders were interned unnecessarily, they said.

But Mr. Kuklinski's secrets were so closely held in 1981, Professor Richard Pipes told the conference, that only a handful of people in the Reagan administration knew about them. Even as the National Security Council's expert on Russian and Eastern European affairs at the time, he said, he was shown only one Kuklinski cable in September 1981. And from then until the imposition of martial law in December, there was a leadership vacuum in the National Security Council.

Even after communism collapsed in 1989, Mr. Kuklinski was considered a traitor by many in Poland. Astounded by the loss of such valuable information to the enemy, the Polish Communists tried him in absentia in 1984. He was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.

When the Communists were swept out, the new Solidarity government reduced the sentence to 25 years but declined to forgive him. And for many Poles, even those stridently anti-Communist, he remains an equivocal figure. After all, they argue, even if he was trying to prevent a Soviet invasion, he gave secrets to an enemy. As recently as two years ago, surveys showed that only 16 percent of Poles favored a full pardon.

For his part, Mr. Kuklinski has emphasized how he "gave" secrets. He was not actively recruited and was never paid by the United States, he says.

The spy's salvation has been Poland's hunger for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It made little sense, from Washington's point of view, to have a Polish military officer who had incalculably helped the United States remain a traitor in Poland. In September, after intense diplomatic maneuvering, a Polish government composed of former Communists finally pardoned Mr. Kuklinski.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser in the Carter White House and one of the Cold War victors here last week, considers Mr. Kuklinski an authentic hero. He is trying to persuade him, he said, to return to Poland next month, to accept an honor being offered by the fathers of the southern city of Krakow.

BRIEFLY

4 Frenchmen Freed in Chechnya

PARIS — Four Frenchmen held since early August in the secessionist Russian republic of Chechnya have been freed, "safe and sound," the French Foreign Ministry announced Monday, crediting Russian authorities for the release.

The men, who worked for a humanitarian organization, were currently in the care of the French Embassy in Moscow, awaiting their return home, said Anne Gazeau-Secret, a ministry spokeswoman.

Laurent Moles, Regis Greve-Viallon, Andy Chevalier and Pascal Porcheron, who work for the Lyon-based organization EquiLibre, were kidnapped early Aug. 3 by armed men in Makhachkala, capital of Dagestan. They were then taken across the frontier to Chechnya, where they were held. *(AP)*

2 Basque Reporters Go on Trial

MADRID — A prosecutor will seek 39-year prison sentences for two Basque journalists who go on trial Tuesday in connection with a bombing allegedly carried out by the Basque separatist group ETA.

Fernando Alonso and Andoni Murgi, reporters for the pro-Basque independence newspaper Egin, have been in jail since they were arrested in August 1996. Their arrests followed the bombing of a textile factory, in the Basque town of Salvatierra, whose owners refused to pay ETA's "revolutionary tax." The police characterize the so-called tax as extortion.

Mr. Alonso, 35, and Mr. Murgi, 29, are charged with belonging to an armed group and possessing arms and explosives. Although they are suspected of planting the bomb, which caused extensive damage but no injuries, they have not been charged with the attack itself. *(AP)*

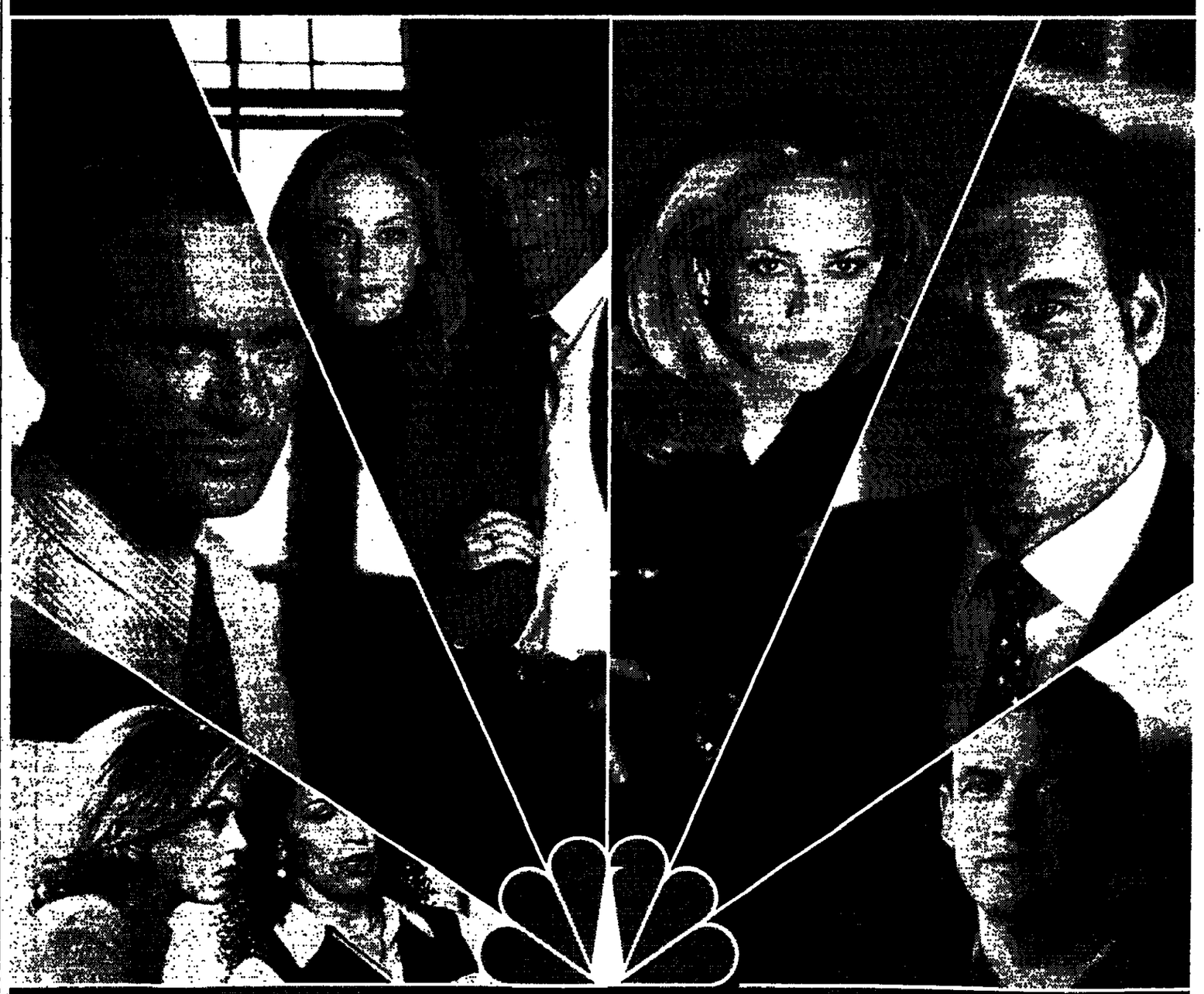
Papon Will Be Hospitalized

BORDEAUX — Maurice Papon, the former official of France's Vichy regime standing trial for crimes against humanity, must be hospitalized for about 10 days, the hospital where he was examined announced Monday.

A lawyer for Mr. Papon, 87, immediately sought a two-week suspension of the trial, which was beginning its seventh week. But lawyers for civil parties in the case denounced what they said was a "strategy" on the part of the defense.

The defense attorney, Jean-Marc Varaut, told the court, "I beg you to believe in the sincerity of this man who, in the autumn of his life, has but one concern: the truth, nothing but the truth, all the truth." The judge then retired to deliberate the matter. *(AP)*

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Gesture From Iran

A hint of Iran's supposed newfound "moderation" has come into public view with its ratification and deposit of the treaty banning chemical weapons. Such is the prevailing suspicion of the revolutionary Islamic regime that it is going to have to earn American credence every step of the way. But it cannot be ignored that acceptance of international restraints on weapons of mass destruction, including weapons employing nerve gas, has been one of the principal standards that Washington has set for easing its efforts to isolate Tehran. The other standards go to halting support for terrorism and stopping attempts to disrupt Middle East peace negotiations.

Iran used chemical weapons, and had them used against it, in its long war with Iraq in the 1980s. These are weapons whose production and storage lend themselves to hiding. But the new treaty provides for vigorous pursuit. A state formally joining has 30 days to divulge its chemical facilities and stockpiles; international inspection follows. Better, short-notice "challenge" inspections can be made of undivulged facilities identified by treaty members' intelligence.

In Iran, the ruling ayatollahs operate apart from the elected political authorities in a manner useful for keeping one hand from knowing or telling what the other hand is doing. It is the supreme religious leader, Ali Khamenei, who heads the armed forces, not the recently elected president, Mohammad Khatami, in whom many international hopes for moderation have been reposed. The split between these two figures enables a regime so inclined to use the treaty to conceal arms production or storage.

Presumably, however, Iran has thought about the costs of being caught and identified as a cheater. For one thing, access to ostensibly peaceful chemical technology and to commerce in civilian chemicals hinges on honoring treaty terms.

Few others would want to be in Iran's strategic spot. It needs partners to deter its primary rival, Iraq. But it has yielded to revolutionary fever and alienated the United States, pre-Khomeini Iran's patron; the United States is bent on inducing China and Russia not to aid Iranian missile development. And, confounding strategic logic, Iran is hostile to Israel, also a bulwark of pre-Khomeini Iran; Israel is pressing Americans and Europeans to make common cause against Iran's special weapons programs.

For its own advantage, Iran needs to alter the policies — in terrorism, the Middle East and special weapons — that limit its ties with many nations and especially with the United States. There lies the interest in its professed — but not yet proven — readiness to open itself up to the disclosures and inspections of the chemical treaty.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rights for the British

The country that gave the world the Magna Carta lags, paradoxically, behind other developed nations in protecting the rights of its citizens. Britain, which has neither a written constitution nor a real bill of rights, grants its government powers that citizens elsewhere would not tolerate.

The Labour Party, in opposition, advocated several overdue measures to close the rights gap. Now that it is in power, Labour has introduced a bill that falls short of its promises.

Although the mechanism it proposes is weak and full of loopholes, the human rights bill now before Parliament aims at a worthy goal — incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms into British law. Britain invented the convention and was the first country to ratify it, in 1951, but it is the only country in Western Europe that does not make the convention part of its own law. No British judge can strike down a repressive law.

Citizens who feel that their rights are violated can try to take cases to the European human rights commission and court in Strasbourg, a tortuous and expensive process.

Britain's lawyers and citizens have tended to assume goodwill on the part of the government and have not fought for many legal protections for civil liberties that other countries enjoy. As a result, the government has historically had much more latitude than other Western governments to search or wiretap its citizens. Moreover, detainees are not allowed to remain silent without having that silence interpreted as guilt in court. People charged with terrorism in Northern Ireland can be detained and interrogated for a week without seeing a lawyer.

The human rights bill would strengthen the rights of British citizens, but not by enough. It would allow the high courts to rule that a law did not comply with the European Convention. But it would be up to Parliament to overturn the law, and it could decide not to.

The danger is obvious. If the U.S. Congress could retain laws after the Supreme Court struck them down, freedoms would come and go with the political winds. Politicians do not always have rights in mind, and it is precisely the politically unpopular freedoms — the ones that Parliament is most likely to violate — which need the most protection.

Britain, which has always held Parliament to be sovereign, is unlikely to adopt America's model, where the courts have the last word. But the Canadian system offers a reasonable compromise.

Canada's top judges can strike down laws that breach its Charter of Rights, but if the federal or a provincial parliament feels that a law is urgent, members can pass it again. The new law must contain an explicit statement that it violates the charter, and that it expires in five years if not renewed.

In 1994, Britain's Labour Party endorsed a Canadian-style system and promised to open a consultation process on a bill of rights, which is vital to creating a culture of rights and real legal mechanisms to defend them.

Labour stopped talking about this issue when its political prospects began to brighten, and since taking office it has said virtually nothing about a bill of rights.

As Prime Minister Tony Blair modernizes Britain, he has a historic opportunity to bring its legal protections up to the standards of other democracies. He should not settle for getting halfway there.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carrying On to Excess

How surprised are you to learn that when the landing gear of a flight collapsed in Charlotte, North Carolina, this month and the crew ordered an emergency down-the-slides evacuation, nearly half the passengers paused to grab their carry-on luggage?

As reported by Washington Post staff writer Don Phillips *(IHT, Nov. 15)*, people ignored warnings to get moving, instead groping under seats and in the overhead bins for their stuff, stalling not only their own exiting but also blocking others who were in a called-for hurry.

There are all sorts of explanations for carrying on (and off) like this — to avoid the baggage claim delay, to have "essentials" within reach during the flight, to have a change of clothes in case baggage gets lost, and, if evacuating, to save whatever belongings you can. Still, the airlines note that this is a serious safety issue.

The rules do need changing.

The Federal Aviation Administration issued a rule in 1988 requiring each airline to adopt a carry-on policy for approval by the agency, but the federal rule dealt with scanner requirements and pre-takeoff stowing, not limits on the number or size of bags.

Although some carriers have set their own rules, passengers have found all sorts of ways to get around them — from monstrous purses to closets with handles. Aisles are blocked and takeoffs are delayed as people try to cram the impossible, often beaning others below.

Individual, varying airline rules are not enough. People need to hear that "federal regulations require that you" put that seat in an upright position or click off that laptop and, when boarding or evacuating, be advised that you can't take it with you.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Wake Up and Buttress Asian Economic Dominoes

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — It is becoming an intolerable threat to American interests and world stability. President Bill Clinton is going to have to deal with it unilaterally, before its reckless, irresponsible, dictatorial leadership destroys us all. Things can't be allowed to continue like this, with all talk and no action. Whatever powers the president needs to meet this threat are fine with me. Whatever it takes, baby, whatever it takes. Because this out-of-control beast has got to be stopped.

I am talking about the United States Congress.

If you just took the first 435 names in the phone book, surely, surely you could come up with a more intelligent, worldly body than the 435 narrow-minded, shortsighted, weak-kneed, navel-gazing characters now representing the American people in the House of Representatives. Thank goodness this Congress adjourned on Friday for vacation. Who knows what it would have done with another week.

As it was, the Congress spent its last week barring the president from signing any more free trade agreements, barring him from paying America's overdue UN dues (at a time when he is trying to rally the United Nations to deal with Iraq so that America won't have to act unilaterally) and barring him from adding $3.5 billion to the International Monetary Fund so that the IMF can better deal with global financial meltdowns before they hit America's shores.

Both IMF and UN payments are being held hostage by Newt Gingrich until Mr. Clinton gives in to demands of Republican anti-abortion fanatics.

Let's look at the least understood of these issues: the money to the IMF. What Congress does not understand is that, geopolitically speaking, we are in a somewhat new world today.

During the Cold War it was regional military conflicts, from El Salvador to Angola to Vietnam, that tended to get globalized, and regional economic crises, such as in Brazil or the Philippines, that got ghettoized. In the Cold War the two superpowers took sides in every regional conflict, making each one a potential global crisis.

Today it is just the opposite. Because of the absence of any global U.S.-Soviet competition, regional conflicts — Albania, Algeria, Bosnia — tend to get ghettoized. Now it is the regional economic crises that get globalized, because of the increasing interconnectedness of markets and information. The domino theory belongs to economics today, not politics.

The shakiest, most important domino now is South Korea. You almost wonder today whether South Korea will collapse before North Korea.

South Korea is suffering through a string of large corporate bankruptcies and bank defaults. Its corporations, notorious for dubious bookkeeping practices, owe at least $150 billion to foreign banks, many of them Japanese. South Korean investment banks are also big holders of speculative Russian and Asian stocks and bonds, which have recently soured.

If South Korea totters, it will hit Japan's banks. And if Japan's banks weaken, they will have to sell some of their U.S. stocks, bonds and T-bills. And if the Japanese yen weakens, it will balloon the U.S. trade deficit, and set off another bunch of dominoes. Indonesia, which owes $100 billion to foreigners, is the other shaky domino.

It would be nice to just say to the South Koreans or Indonesians: "You made your mess, you clean it up." But if they topple, it won't just hit them or Billionaire Bob on Wall Street. It will also hit Joe Sixpack on Main Street. Because Billionaire Bob's trust fund and Joe Sixpack's pension fund are in the same mutual funds.

The problems of Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea are largely problems of bad governance, corruption, insider dealings and under-regulated banking systems. They are problems that can be solved only by getting into the internal wiring of these countries and repairing their software and hardware.

America can't do that — not without triggering a real backlash. That requires an impartial international institution: one that has both the know-how to fix bad software and the financial clout to tell these countries that unless they make painful internal reforms they will suffer badly, but that if they do the right thing the IMF will help cushion the pain.

But if the IMF is disempowered or underfunded, the United States will have to deal with the situation itself, or just let the dominoes slam into it — and slam they will.

The New York Times.

Peace and Justice: Britain Tries Ethical Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — "We feel — a strong belief of my own — that we can't have peace in Bosnia unless we have justice against those who committed atrocities," Robin Cook said.

Mr. Cook, foreign secretary in the Labour government, is a striking example of the impact that political change can have on foreign policy. In the six months since Labour took office he has transformed British policy on Bosnia.

During the Serbian aggression and "ethnic cleansing," the Conservative government of John Major repeatedly resisted international measures to stop the slaughter. Britain had thousands of troops in the UN peacekeeping force but was the most reluctant of the Europeans to use the force meaningfully. (Mr. Major's predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, sharply disagreed with the timid policy.)

The firm new British attitude was demonstrated in July when British troops undertook the first operation by international forces to arrest men wanted for trial as war criminals. One Serb was arrested, another killed in a gunfight.

Since then Britain has put up the money for a second courtroom for the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague and helped to staff the tribunal.

I asked Mr. Cook, in an interview, how he felt about the need to arrest the most wanted indictee, Radovan Karadzic, who led the Bosnian Serbs in the war. "It is very, very important indeed to arrest Karadzic," he said. "It would be a form of injustice if we ended up trying lesser figures while the bigger ones escaped. One of the messages Karadzic must now absorb is that there is no hiding place. Someday he will be tried. But one shouldn't be glib. He has a very large bodyguard."

Britain has 5,300 soldiers in the international stabilization force in Bosnia, second in numbers to America's 8,500. Mr. Cook said he favored firm deadlines for compliance by the parties with provisions of the Dayton agreement, with "sticks in the form of sanctions if those deadlines aren't met."

He can be critical of all sides in Bosnia. On a visit there in July he called attention to their concealment of public spending "and the opening for corruption which that creates." The problem is at least being discussed now, he said, and as a result "the secret police attached to the SDA [the nationalist party dominant among Muslims] have been rather undermined."

In opposition, Mr. Cook was a Labour spokesman on domestic subjects such as health, but was known for ferreting out the facts on dubious foreign arms deals. An intellectual, he has a soft voice but, when needed, a sharp debater's tongue.

Mr. Cook is often described here as desiring an "ethical foreign policy" with an emphasis on human rights. Some Tories have mocked the idea, but he said he saw no reason it should be a partisan matter.

"It is said that foreign policy is about promoting the national interest," he said. "But part of the national interest is being confident and proud of your values. That is why we believe an element in foreign policy should be about supporting those who have been denied the values of democracy and human rights."

There are not just two choices in dealing with authoritarian governments, he said: "to kowtow — prostrate yourself to get a contract — or have a row." A third is to discuss economic cooperation but explore your concerns about human rights "in a civilized and courteous way." That approach, he said, would appeal to a broad consensus.

Concern about human rights does not dominate Mr. Cook's policy. Military security is a major focus. Britain is the one country that has fully supported the United States in the showdown with Saddam Hussein.

The environment is another item on the Cook and Labour agenda. Going much further than the United States on the issue of global warming, Britain has committed itself to making a 20 percent cut in carbon emissions by the year 2010.

Finally, there is Europe. For six months starting Jan. 1, Britain will hold the presidency of the European Union's Council of Ministers. At the top of his agenda, Mr. Cook said, will be enlarging the EU. "Europe has a historic mission to open its doors to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe."

The New York Times.

Time to Stop Bickering and Work Together for Decency

By Flora Lewis

WILTON PARK, West Sussex, England — European-American relations are in a particularly bumpy period now as economic issues are taking precedence over once dominant security concerns. The outlook, as reflected in a conference here on improving the "trans-Atlantic dialogue," under the sponsorship of the British Foreign Office, is that things will keep getting worse unless real effort is made for improvement.

There is a European complaint of American arrogance trying to corral allies and friends into imposing Washington's wishes on the world. There is an American complaint of European commercial cupidity and irresponsibility in dealing with outside threats such as Iran and Iraq, leaving the United States still to cope with the main burden of protecting European as well as American interests.

We have been here before. Such quarrels have been a constant theme of post-World War II history. But memories fade and generations change, so the past looks smoother than it really was.

Still, with all the summits scheduled and institutions established, there is a lack of means to focus on working out common policies instead of highlighting mutual grievances.

The people who assembled here, at least, to look at the problems do all want a better partnership. Nobody said: Who cares? — it doesn't matter so much since the Cold War. There was even an American suggestion to set up a North Atlantic Economic Community (NATEC) as a place to develop long-term goals in parallel to APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) and to provide a political-economic forum alongside NATO's political-military concerns.

At a minimum, it would thicken the international alphabet soup and maybe even nourish more understanding of what each side finds irrational in the other's behavior. Certainly there is a need to discuss not only specific cases and crises provoking dispute but conflicting ideas of how to respond to perceived threats and to use power.

To the Europeans, the United States seems to be mesmerized by sanctions as a panacea. Congress mandates sanctions on Iran, Iraq, Cuba, Libya, looks for economic pressures to promote human rights in China and oppose abortion, and to punish noncompliants.

There is nothing bad about America's reluctance to use its immense military power to get its way with miscreants. But it is an illusion to suppose that sanctions can do the trick.

They only work, and then not very well, when there is broad international agreement. They take a long time. They hurt most the people who are already hurting from oppressive regimes, and often serve to mobilize nationalistic support for the oppressors, who are scarcely touched by the sanctions and sometimes profit hugely from the inevitable black markets.

South Africa's abandonment of apartheid is often cited as proof that sanctions can succeed. That is dubious. Other factors were at least as important and probably more. International opprobrium and isolation, especially in sports, played a big role.

Although it has not been well articulated, the essential purpose of both Americans and Europeans in foreign policy is to try to establish and enforce a set of rules to make the world's now large collection of states behave like an orderly international community, one that is reasonably safe and comfortable for decent people to live in.

There will always be differences on what is best. There will always be rivalry in the search for advantage. The point is how to accommodate differences for mutual benefit, and that is what is being lost in the fight over when, where and how to use sanctions.

The one aim that sanctions do serve quite well and easily is as a political gesture to righteous constituencies who demand that their representatives "do something" to express their indignation. On this level, results are secondary, almost irrelevant, and opposition is by definition craven.

This is where the European-American disagreement deteriorates into recrimination. The professed aim of the punishment gets lost. It isn't a matter of whether European "critical dialogue" or American sanctions work better in inducing states to correct bad behavior. As Secretary of State Madeleine Albright noted candidly in the case of Iran, neither one has had much effect.

The need then is to concentrate on what is to be achieved, to prevent acquisition of mass destruction weapons and missiles to deliver them. Maybe it takes a combination of cajolery and threat. It definitely takes an agreed, concerned stand. The "good cop-bad cop" ploy only works as a team.

America and Europe still need each other to maintain the kind of world they want. Neither can afford to spoil the relation by getting mad over how to do it instead of tackling what is to be done.

Flora Lewis.

When Greedy Elites Don't Learn

By Robert Elegant

HONG KONG — The plunge in the value of Southeast Asian currency and stock markets, and the looming economic slowdown in the region, is not primarily due to economic or fiscal factors. The reasons are chiefly psychological. The mind-set, not the market, is decisive.

The ruling classes of Southeast Asia, by and large, do not understand the nature of private property. What is theirs is, of course, inalienably theirs. But public property and the property of less powerful individuals are, in their view, also inherently theirs, whenever they care to take it.

That attitude is very widespread among the power elites of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, the four Southeast Asian countries hit hardest by the financial turmoil.

Having this mentality is a bad way to run a modern capitalist economy. Unless the security of private property is recognized and protected by evenhanded enforcement of equitable laws, it is in the long run impossible for such an economy to function.

The only major group in Southeast Asia that does not share this cavalier attitude to property are the ethnic Chinese. They have been the moving force in the spectacular growth of Southeast Asian economies. Because the people of Hong Kong and Singapore are largely Chinese by blood and culture, those enclaves are largely free of the cavalier approach.

That is not true of China itself. The native Chinese elite, political and economic, has just as hazy a concept of private property as do Southeast Asian elites.

Although they understand the need to respect property rights, ethnic Chinese minorities in Southeast Asia do not necessarily support national economies in times of trouble. Their dealings are transnational, and they are compulsive gamblers. As daring venture capitalists, their compulsion to take great risks sometimes transcends their desire for stable growth.

Both indigenous Southeast Asian elites and overseas Chinese have been inspired by the exaltation of material greed in the United States, Britain and some other Western societies.

The economic miracle in Asia was started by the apparently inexhaustible American appetite for goods made by cheap foreign labor. But the West's near sanctification of greed, and its worship of the market as the inevitable benefactor, reinforced the Southeast Asian elites' inborn conviction of divine-right privilege. The West helped modernize the raja syndrome.

During more than two decades of rapid economic growth, in many Southeast Asian countries entrepreneurs, financial manipulators and officials creamed off not merely profits but revenues for ostentatious consumption. Often they did not reinvest in the countries where the money came from, and the benefits did not trickle down.

Conspicuous consumption became the order of the day. Streets swarming with luxury limousines were palisaded by ornate, boastful office towers, now conspicuous for their vacancies.

After more than 30 years in power, the family of Indonesia's President Suharto controls almost every major business enterprise, except for those dominated by overseas Chinese tycoons who have close ties to him.

In Thailand, there have been a succession of short-lived governments run by profligate and venal political parties. In the Philippines, too, a well-entrenched elite frequently frustrates reforms.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia blames his country's difficulties on speculation and plots by foreigners, including Jews. He ignores widespread corruption, extravagant projects of questionable value, and the effects of the government-sponsored transfer of ownership of many enterprises from careful Chinese to less assiduous Malays.

No one can avoid or hope to recover from economic difficulties by refusing to face their causes.

The writer, author of a number of books on Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Twain Denies

NEW YORK — The publication in many papers all over the United States that Mark Twain had written a letter to a friend saying that he had recently made $82,000 and was now out of debt, has aroused his publisher, F. E. Bliss, of Hartford, Conn., to make a denial of the story in the New York *Sun*. Mr. Bliss wrote to Mark Twain asking him if it were true that he had written the letter. In reply he received this cablegram: "Lie. Wrote no such letter. Still deep in debt." Mr. Bliss says that the humorist still owes his former publisher $50,000.

1922: Russians Meet

PARIS — The long-awaited congress of the Russian "Law and Order party," which comprises the more influential Russian monarchists in Europe, is holding its sessions at the Hotel Majestic, Paris, this week. Problems of the utmost interest to Russia's social and economic future are being discussed, and a humanitarian solution to Russia's ills is, according to the directors of the movement, the aim of the present meeting. The party's adherents are pledged to the formation of a constitutional, limited Monarchy.

1947: Skirting Issues

PARIS — The battle against the drooping hemline, waged from South Africa to California, has gained a new vocal ally in the women of France, who expressed themselves overwhelmingly against this season's fashion revolution in a poll taken by "Marie France," French weekly magazine for women. The main reasons given for disapproving the long hemline were that it is not pretty, that it costs too much money, and that it is impractical for modern living.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION/LETTERS

Why Don't Americans Care About the Poor?

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — America, the Unicef director Carol Bellamy said, "has basically turned its back" on its poorest people, including its poor children.

Take one graphic example. France and the United States both would have child poverty rates of about 25 percent were it not for government assistance. With government assistance, France's child poverty rate is reduced to just 6.5 percent; America's remains slightly over 21 percent.

Similar comparisons abound. Have we Americans really stopped caring about our poor?

F. Allan Hanson, a University of Kansas anthropologist, thinks we have. More interestingly, he says we have changed the way we think about the poor.

We used to see poor people as part of an overall human scheme that was as full of implications for the non-poor as for the poor. How we dealt with the poor, that is, said a good deal about the rest of us: about our compassion, of course, but also about our views of human nature, divine providence, even our personal worthiness.

"These larger meanings inspired the non-poor to take an interest in poverty and to commit themselves to do something about it," Mr. Hanson wrote in a piece for the November/December issue of The Humanist.

Today, he said, our view of poverty is largely economic with an overlay of negative social concomitants — drug abuse, school failure, adolescent parenting and violence. No wonder we are not inspired to compassion.

It's not the first time we've changed our minds about the poor, Mr. Hanson said. "During the Middle Ages, poverty was no social pathology but, rather, an intrinsic part of established social order." People were rich or poor because God ordained it, and the only proper response to either state was humility.

"If anything," according to Mr. Hanson, "the poor were thought to be morally superior to the rich. Monks, nobles and wealthy people would wash the feet of paupers and invite them to dine. ... Moreover, the poor were downright useful to the rich and powerful as an outlet to atone for their sins through almsgiving."

But the famine, plagues and economic upheavals that spawned veritable armies of paupers who "wandered from town to town, begging, stealing and assaulting" had, by the 19th century, transformed poverty into a social cancer that had to be eradicated. Moreover, such ideas as Darwinism made it seem harsh but reasonable that the poor — like any other unfit specimens — be allowed to perish.

As recently as the middle of this century, the poor were back in favor — not exactly honored, but at least exonerated as victims of social conditions beyond their power to influence.

And now?

I had thought the main source of today's apparent hardheartedness was impatience with a series of programs that promised to end poverty but, of course, did not.

Mr. Hanson, in a telephone interview, added a fascinating twist: "Conservatives think we could have won the war in Vietnam but that our lack of will, and our unwillingness to make the full commitment, tied our hands. Liberals say just the same thing about the war on poverty."

Worse, he said, the whole idea of eliminating poverty (as opposed to easing the plight of the poor) seems to be dying. The new paradigm, Mr. Hanson said, is Charles Murray and his twin notions that treating poverty only makes it worse and that the problem has more to do with innate intelligence than with social policy.

"Contemporary poverty has lost many of its previous associations with larger ideas about human nature, human betterment, and human progress," Mr. Hanson added.

Maybe it's not quite fair to say that we do not care about poor people. Individual poor people, cleverly presented by sympathetic journalists, for instance, routinely claim our sympathy.

What is missing is the sense that poverty has anything to do with our own fundamental humanity, with who and what we are — and ought to be.

That may not be the same thing as turning our backs on the poor, but it's hard to tell the difference.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

China's Human Rights

Regarding "Bashing China Is No Answer: 'Can One Eat Liberty?'" (Opinion, Nov. 11) by Ying Ma:

When non-Chinese tell us that the Chinese and other Asians do not understand or need human rights, we think they are racist.

How can we explain Mr. Ying's attitude? Could it be that he was writing to please the current Chinese leadership?

DONALD HOLZMAN.
Triel-sur-Seine, France.

Mr. Ying asks whether "ideals of human rights guarantee that children in the Chinese countryside have a full stomach."

Did invading Tibet in 1959 help China feed its children, or did it instead waste valuable resources that could have been used to that end? Did buying the necessary weapons of destruction and repressing Tibetans' freedom of worship really help reduce the "poverty, filth, crime and pollution that still plague China"? Or did this simply spread the plague?

NORMAN JACKSON.
Paris.

A Rosy Philippines?

Regarding "Democratic Philippines Will Surmount Asia's Troubles" (Opinion, Nov. 14) by Bernardo M. Villegas:

Mr. Villegas's rosy picture of his country's economic and political situation is pure rhetoric and sheer denial of the poverty from which the majority of his compatriots continue to suffer. Filipinos have had to struggle for their survival for so long that it is only their religious fatalism that keeps them from rebelling against the establishment.

J. L. DAVENPORT.
Hong Kong.

Implausible Assembly

Regarding "For a Global Peoples' Assembly" (Opinion, Nov. 14) by Andrew Strauss and Richard Falk:

The writers' idea is quite lovely in theory. However, the voting formula only begins to work among a well-educated, well-informed population.

A Global Peoples' Assembly would in effect constitute another body where undereducated poor people would be excluded. I would suggest a better use for all the billions these new-age philanthropists are going to be throwing around: extensive education for everybody on the planet.

JAYA SCHUERCH.
Pietrasanta, Italy.

Don't Ban Gum Arabic

Regarding "Sudan and Soda" (Editorial, Nov. 10):

The real disaster in banning gum arabic imports from Sudan would not be the sinking of fruit particles in orange soda, but the increase of desertification and poverty.

The gum-producing trees grow in sandy areas where little else does and fertilize the soil. Their leaves constitute fodder, while their wood is a major source of energy. If gum arabic did not have a value in itself, it would deserve to be subsidized.

Should the product become unavailable because Sudan is the world's primary source, users would be forced to develop substitutes — depriving poor farmers in sub-Saharan Africa of a substantial source of income.

CAROLINE DE JONG-BOON.
Bonn.

On Running Amok

Regarding "A Surge of Threats to Americans as U.S. Brings Terrorists to Justice" (Nov. 14):

It is comforting to know that Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia believes that "Malaysians are not violent people" and "Malaysians don't do such things," as he was quoted as saying after the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur reported calls threatening harm to U.S. citizens.

With due respect to the prime minister, I must confess that I have doubts. After all, "amok" is a Malay word.

BEROL ROBINSON.
Meudon, France.

A Media Thrashing Over Kennedy Book

By Howard Kurtz

WASHINGTON — The day before Seymour Hersh's book on John F. Kennedy was published last week, The New York Times called it "already much reviled." That's hardly an exaggeration.

Many journalists, historians and Kennedy loyalists have denounced Mr. Hersh in unusually personal terms, as though he were

MEANWHILE

some sort of high-class Kitty Kelley. The attacks are striking because the former Timesman is a Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative reporter, and most of his sources are on the record.

Of course, the august journalists trashing Mr. Hersh haven't balked at reprinting the most salacious tidbits about JFK and his frenetic sex life. But only as a public service, naturally.

Whatever the flaws of "The Dark Side of Camelot," the publisher Little, Brown and Co. has orchestrated an extraordinary wave of publicity to help sell the initial 350,000 copies. The blitz has produced cover stories in Time and the New York Daily News, extensive reports in The New York Times, the Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post, and a round of interviews on "Today," "NBC Nightly News," "CBS Evening News" and "Larry King Live."

But Mr. Hersh's portrait of a sexually obsessed president who is described as indulging himself with prostitutes, having a secret first marriage, stealing the 1960 election and making deals with the Mafia is being riddled with hostile fire.

The Time columnist Hugh Sidey called the book "evil," saying that some reporters "come to act like and resemble those they investigate — people who are swayed by money, willing to use any means to their ends, secretive and conspiratorial."

In Time, the historian Alan Brinkley cited "heavy-handed sensationalism" and "inflammatory disclosures" for which Mr. Hersh "has no adequate evidence."

Even less heated accounts said Mr. Hersh overreached by relying on such bit players as mobsters' widows, minor politicos and former Secret Service agents. Evan Thomas of Newsweek, for example, scoffed at the notion that Mr. Kennedy would use his alleged paramour, Judith Campbell Exner, to carry a satchel of cash to the mob boss Sam Giancana. Mr. Hersh's "zeal seems to have occasionally consumed him," Mr. Thomas wrote.

Time (which was tough on the book, although its parent company owns Little, Brown) quoted a Washington art gallery owner as dismissing Mr. Hersh's account that a Secret Service agent brought him sexually explicit photographs of a naked president and various lovers for framing. They weren't naked, Sidney Mickelson said, and there was no Mr. Kennedy.

And Mr. Hersh undoubtedly tarnished his credibility when he relied on documents — which he now acknowledges were bogus — alleging that JFK paid $600,000 to keep Marilyn Monroe quiet about their supposed romance. Those charges were excised from the book.

Mr. Hersh's $2.5 million deal with ABC for an upcoming special raises the notion that he hoped to turn salacious revelations into a big payday. Indeed, Mr. Hersh raised the matter himself by declaring his jealousy of the Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward and his string of best-sellers. "I'm pathological on the subject of Woodward's money," he told Vanity Fair. "I'm totally envious."

But Mr. Hersh insists he did not compromise his standards and that his evidence is rock-solid. One wonders whether the criticism would be quite so sharp if Mr. Hersh's target were Richard Nixon instead of a beloved president cut down in his prime. Or whether Mr. Hersh's prickly personality has prompted critics to escalate their rhetoric.

For his part, Mr. Hersh said on "Today" that his named sources could corroborate the charges. "I'm so anxious for reporters to get out there and start talking to these people." He added, "I'm willing to stand the scrutiny of my peers, absolutely."

Footnote: Mr. Hersh doesn't even have an exclusive on the title. The Chicago Tribune said Playboy Press published a JFK book called "The Dark Side of Camelot" in 1976.

The Washington Post.



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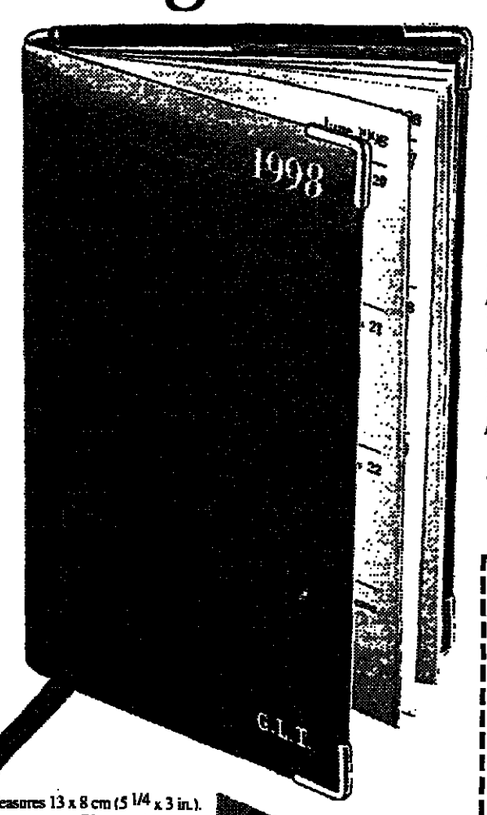
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In Israel, a Blasé Yawn Amid the Iraqi Crisis

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — To be either an Israeli or a Palestinian is to have a dubious investment in conflicts anywhere else in the Middle East. That includes the sharp confrontation between Iraq and the United States, which, in and around Israel, brings a muted sense of déjà vu.

Many Israelis are digging out the gas masks that their government issued nearly seven years ago during the Gulf War, when Iraq fired missiles into Israel and threatened poison gas attacks. But they are doing so more out of a tired sense of duty than of vivid fear — and many are not doing it at all.

Some Palestinians have again taken to the streets of their towns and refugee camps to sing their support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq — the only Arab leader in recent years who has attacked the Israeli state that Palestinians see as their oppressor.

But Palestinians these days are focused much more on their own struggles for survival, leaving their expressions of sympathy for Iraq muffled.

When the United States led a force in early 1991 that reversed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Israelis and Palestinians were the most involved of bystanders. Iraq fired a total of 39 missiles into Israel, killing two people and wounding 228, and Kuwait expelled Palestinian residents following the broad Palestinian support for Iraq. The Palestinian cause was set back politically and financially.

This time, Israelis do not feel threatened — yet. Israeli newspapers cover the crisis prominently, including assessments by officials here that Iraq is unlikely to fire missiles at Israel and less likely to get them past Israel's improved missile defenses.

During the 1991 attacks, the government distributed gas masks to Israelis, and since then it has tried to keep the country ready for a gas attack. The army keeps records of the masks issued to each family and periodically sends out postcards reminding parents to pick up larger masks as their children grow. The notices often go unheeded — but in recent days, the gas mask depots, while still calm, have become busier.

Israelis at Jerusalem's main bus station over the weekend seemed to regard the current Iraqi-U.S. confrontation as annoying background noise, and gas masks as a neglected duty.

"We have the masks at home, but we haven't checked them recently," said Jonathan Liebovitz, 18, a student from a kibbutz in Galilee. Galileans worry more about the fighting between Israeli forces and Lebanese guerrillas along the border, he said. The Iraq crisis "is not a special worry."

"This is life in Israel," he said.

Palestinians also have regarded the U.S.-Iraqi dispute somewhat distantly. In 1991, Palestinians danced in the streets at news of Iraq's attacks on Tel Aviv — and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, openly embraced Mr. Saddam.

Last Monday, young Palestinian men demonstrated in the West Bank and Gaza, calling on Mr. Saddam to strike again, but this time, the leadership has stayed quiet.

Fifty years after the war that established Israel and forced many Palestinians off their lands into refugee camps or exile, Palestinians almost instinctively support anyone who will oppose Israel, said Haidar Abdul Shafi, a prominent Gaza politician and the former Palestinian chief negotiator with the Israelis. Unfortunately but unavoidably, he said, "the Palestinian masses reacted from their own deep sense of injustice, to the point of hailing the missiles falling on Israelis" in 1991.

Raed Habet, a man in his 20s who cradled his infant son last week in the Gaza Strip's Shati refugee camp, said Palestinians' frustrations have grown with the breakdown of the peace process this year that once offered hope for a Palestinian homeland. "We are driven by our emotions over what we have lost," Mr. Habet said. "If the United States announced it was going to make Israel give back Palestinian land, we would be in the streets to cheer for the United States."

CHUBAIS: *Free-Marketeer Slips*

Continued from Page 1

received a $3 million interest-free loan from Stolichny Bank, another leading bank that benefited from previous privatization deals, and which helped finance Mr. Yeltsin's re-election campaign.

Mr. Chubais has declined to discuss the details of either transaction.

Both deals raise a larger question: How did the former St. Petersburg academic and squeaky-clean government official end up tarnished with the same kind of conflict-of-interest problems that he so openly deplored all across the government?

The $90,000 fees Mr. Chubais and his co-authors accepted pale in comparison with the millions of dollars in bribes and sweetheart deals traded by Russian officials and top businessmen every day, but Mr. Chubais held himself to a higher standard.

Mr. Chubais's answer is categorical: He is being set up, he says, by the powerful bankers and businessmen he thwarted when he tried to clean up the privatization effort.

Convinced, not unreasonably, that his enemies are out to get him, Mr. Chubais has been operating with a siege mentality. He is deeply unpopular, blamed by ordinary Russians for the most painful economic upheavals since communism collapsed. He has almost no support in the Communist-led Parliament, and the financial community is bitterly divided over his policies.

The biggest faction in the State Duma, the lower house of Parliament, said in a statement Monday it would not even discuss the 1998 draft budget while Mr. Chubais remains in the government, Reuters reported.

And while there is no doubt that he is now engaged in an open, ruthless battle with some of the very bankers and tycoons who a year ago worked with him to win Mr. Yeltsin's re-election, Mr. Chubais's blunder seems to be of his own making.

Beneath the war being waged over the future of privatization, some in Russia see a Shakespearean parable of how leaders get blinded by power, political alliances and the compromises of day-to-day governance.

The war of the oligarchs broke out over Russia's telecommunications giant, Svyazinvest, in August when the state put up 25 percent of its shares for auction. That deal was held up as a model of the government's new commitment to fair play, because the shares were won by the highest bidder, Oneksimbank.

The losing consortium, led by Vladimir Gusinsky, a banking and media magnate, was furious, saying that Mr. Chubais had unfairly favored Oneksimbank. Mr. Chubais countered that Mr. Gusinsky and his allies had tried to play by the old rules of cronyism and backroom deals. Mr. Chubais came under intense fire, particularly in the newspapers and networks controlled by his two enemies.

Shortly after the sale, one of Mr. Chubais's closest aides, Alfred Kokh, the privatization chief who oversaw the Svyazinvest deal, was forced to resign amid press reports that he had accepted a $100,000 book advance from a Swiss company with ties to Oneksimbank. Mr. Yeltsin criticized Mr. Kokh, but Mr. Chubais passionately defended him as a victim of a smear campaign.

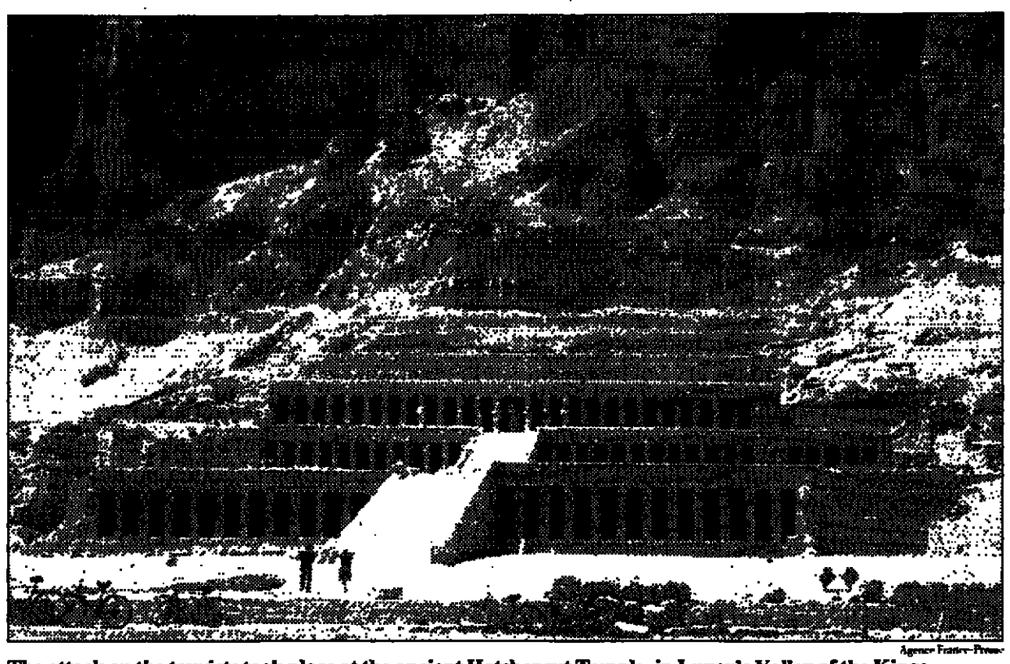
Mr. Chubais retaliated this month by persuading Mr. Yeltsin to dismiss Boris Berezovsky, a tycoon and close ally of Mr. Gusinsky's, from the national security council.

Then, the new book scandal broke. Last May, Mr. Chubais and five co-authors signed a contract with Segodnya Press to write a history of privatization. In October, Mr. Chubais told reporters about the project, saying that 95 percent of the royalties would be set aside "to create a special fund to protect private property in Russia." He did not disclose the publisher or the amount of the fees.

Last Wednesday, a well-known investigative reporter, Alexander Minkin, who writes for Novaya Gazeta, a newspaper owned by Mr. Gusinsky, held a press conference describing the publishing deal as a "veiled bribe."

That same day, Yegor Gaidar, a former prime minister and a close ally of Mr. Chubais's, announced a new foundation to protect entrepreneurship and "middle class interests," which he said would be the beneficiary of the book royalties. But that foundation was created so hurriedly that the man Mr. Gaidar assigned to run the fund acknowledged that he knew almost nothing about it. The authors had already received advances, and it is unclear exactly where that money went.

A Chubais adviser conceded that the book deal sprang from arrogance and naïveté. "It was signed months before the Svyazinvest war," he said, "Nobody thought about it then, they didn't understand the situation now. Now there is no longer an assumption of good will."



Agence France-Presse

The attack on the tourists took place at the ancient Hatshepsut Temple, in Luxor's Valley of the Kings.

Previous Attacks

Agence France-Presse

Following is a list of the previous major attacks against tourists in Egypt since the violent anti-government campaign started in March 1992:

1997

Sept. 18: Nine German tourists and their Egyptian driver are killed when their bus is firebombed outside the Egyptian Museum in central Cairo. Two brothers were sentenced to death last month by a military court in a hasty trial seen as an attempt to deter further attacks on tourists. The authorities insist that Saber Abu Ulla, 32, a would-be singer who carried out a previous attack in 1993 outside a Cairo hotel, and his brother Mahmoud, 24, have no links to any armed Islamic groups.

1996

April 18: 18 Greek tourists are killed and 14 wounded in an attack in front of the Europa hotel near the Giza pyramids. Egypt's main armed fundamentalist organization, Islamic Group, claimed responsibility, saying the attack was aimed at Jewish tourists.It was the first incident involving tourists after 15 months of calm.

1994

March 4: Islamic Group claims an attack against a Nile cruise ship in southern Egypt in which a German woman tourist is seriously wounded and later dies.

Aug. 26: A young Spanish tourist is shot and killed in an attack on a minibus by Islamic militants on the road between the two Nile towns of Luxor and Sohag.

Sept. 27: Two Germans and two Egyptians are killed in the Red Sea resort of Hurghada. Two Islamic Group militants are found guilty and hanged in 1995.

Oct. 23: Islamic Group claims two attacks in southern Egypt. A Briton is killed and five others, including three British tourists, are wounded.

1993

Feb. 26: Two tourists, a Turk and a Swede, as well as an Egyptian, are killed in a bomb blast in a central Cairo café. Nineteen other people, including six foreigners, are wounded.

June 8: A bomb hurled into a tourist bus near the Pyramids in Cairo kills two Egyptians and wounds 15 others, including two British tourists.

Oct. 26: Two Americans, one Frenchman and an Italian are killed and two other tourists are wounded at the Semiramis hotel in Cairo. Police say the attacker has mental problems and confine him to a mental hospital, but he escapes in 1997 and firebombs a bus outside the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

1992

Oct. 21: A British tourist is killed near Dairut in southern Egypt. Islamic Group claims responsibility.



Mohammed Al Schiti/Agence France-Presse

Policemen escorting a wounded tourist at Cairo military airport Monday.

EGYPT: *Terrorists Murder Scores of Tourists Outside Luxor*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Mubarak called an emergency meeting of his cabinet and senior security officials. He requested a report on the incident within 24 hours, identifying those responsible.

European travel agents reacted in panic, scrambling to bring back terrified customers already in the country and dropping future tours there.

Hans Wiesner, who handles Egyptian tours for the Swiss Imholz agency, said: "Several groups of Swiss were near the temple this morning. We are afraid."

The Swiss press agency ATS quoted the Swiss ambassador to Egypt, Blaise Godet, as saying 18 or 19 Swiss tourists were killed in the attack.

Brunhilde Mauthe, a spokeswoman for Hotelplan, one of Switzerland's leading travel groups, said: "Many tourists want to come home, and we are organizing flights for tonight or tomorrow."

Jet Tours, an Air France subsidiary, decided to repatriate its 60 clients in Egypt. Havas Voyages, France's biggest network of travel agents, suspended all ticket sales to the destination until more information was available.

The Scandinavian tour operator Star Tours and the Danish company Larsen Rejser said they were repatriating their customers from Egypt, and had also provisionally stopped voyages there.

The British tour operator Thomas Cook said: "Anyone out in Egypt who wants to leave will be flown home early, and anyone due to travel out can get their money back or transfer to another destination if they wish."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

IRAQ: *U.S. Might Bend, if Saddam Permits Inspections to Resume*

Continued from Page 1

throughout the Arab world, where public opinion is already restive over what is seen as relentless U.S. punishment of innocent Iraqis through the sanctions.

Saudi Arabia, which after Kuwait is most vulnerable to Iraqi adventurism, issued a statement Monday after Mrs. Albright's visit expressing "satisfaction at the collective desire to give diplomatic efforts every chance to resolve the present crisis peacefully."

From public statements and diplomatic briefings Monday, it appeared that Mr. Saddam is prepared to recognize that he miscalculated when he ordered the expulsion from his country of American members of the UN teams searching his country for chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

The British minister of state for foreign affairs, Derek Fatchett, said in Tokyo, "I think that Saddam Hussein now realizes that he's gone a step too far and made a tactical mistake and is looking for a way that he could back down and save his face," Reuters reported.

The official Iraq press agency said that at a meeting of Mr. Saddam and his cabinet, "the letters sent to the president from his brother Arab presidents and monarchs were reviewed." Since all Arab leaders who have spoken publicly have urged a peaceful solution, that can be taken as a signal of Iraq's thinking.

Earlier, Iraq had offered to permit the inspections to resume if the inspection teams had equal representation from all five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The United States rejected that offer on the grounds that "the criminal can't choose the policemen," as one official put it. But Monday, the United States began offering a formula of its own.

Senior officials traveling with Mrs. Albright said Washington was prepared to consider modest modifications in the economic sanctions on Iraq once Mr. Saddam allowed the resumption of unimpeded inspections.

Mrs. Albright has told her British and French counterparts that Washington might be willing to accept a small increase in the amount of money Iraq is allowed to raise through oil sales to buy food and medicine, or an expansion of the list of goods Iraq is permitted to buy, or both, said a senior official who traveled with Mrs. Albright from Saudi Arabia.

The objective, the official said, would be twofold: to give Mr. Primakov a carrot to dangle in his efforts to persuade Mr. Saddam to permit the inspectors' return, and blunt what one called the "phony rallying cry" about the hardships suffered by ordinary Iraqis that Mr. Saddam uses to "exploit public opinion in the Arab world and Europe."

In describing the possible sanctions modifications, a senior official insisted that the United States was not negotiating with Mr. Saddam or rewarding him for his defiance of UN resolutions.

"If negotiating with Saddam Hussein is the same as caring about the Iraqi people, guilty," the official said. "We are guilty of caring about the Iraqis more than Saddam. But that is not the same as allowing Saddam Hussein to dictate how Unscom does its job. We are not prepared to negotiate on that subject." Unscom is the UN weapons inspection commission.

It was Mr. Saddam's insistence on Oct. 29 that Americans be excluded from the inspection teams that ignited the face-off between Iraq and the rest of the world.

As far as the inspectors are concerned, every minute counts. Mrs. Albright met in Bahrain with a group of inspectors, who reportedly expressed concern that Iraq's chemical weapons program could be reconstituted quickly now that the inspections have been halted.

They also said they would lose their "baseline," or agreed-upon set of data about Iraq's weapons capabilities, if the hiatus were prolonged, State Department officials said.

It was the humanitarian issue that led the United States to sponsor UN Security Council Resolution 986, adopted in 1994, which allows Iraq to export $2 billion worth of oil every six months and use most of the proceeds to buy food and medicine. The rest pays for the inspections and for war reparations to Kuwait.

Teamster President Barred From Rerun

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A court-appointed monitor disqualified Ron Carey, president of the Teamsters union, from a rerun election Monday, finding that Mr. Carey was involved in an illegal scheme to funnel union funds into his campaign coffers.

The decision was issued by a former federal judge, Kenneth Conboy, acting as a special adjudicator under the federal cleanup of the union. It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Carey would appeal.

Mr. Carey's re-election over James Hoffa last year was set aside Aug. 22 by a federal monitor who found that an illegal fund-raising scheme may have contributed to his slim margin of victory.

The monitor, Barbara Zack Quindel, did not disqualify Mr. Carey, but on Sept. 18, three campaign officials pleaded guilty to conspiring to raise illegal funds.

TOKYO: *Stocks Surge as Government Shuts Down Ailing Bank*

Continued from Page 1

day's visit of the U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, Lawrence Summers, with Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

Mr. Mitsuzuka told reporters that Mr. Summers had made recommendations for stimulating the economy, but neither official would disclose details.

The trader said there was widespread speculation that Mr. Summers had delivered a tough warning, raising the chances of a tax cut or an increase in fiscal spending. But he added that if these expectations proved unfounded, the market would probably sink again. Banking analysts also cautioned that the market may have overreacted.

Mrs. Ogawa said bank shares had risen rose across the board, including those of some of the more troubled banks.

"It's rather strange, because based on today's news, these banks could be next," she said.

She said Hokkaido Takushoku might have net nonperforming loans as high as $4.95 billion but a shareholders' equity of only $2.4 billion, leaving a big gap. While authorities have promised to repay deposits if the bank cannot, Mrs. Ogawa said it was not clear whether the money would ultimately come from the government or from healthier banks. If it is the latter, that would continue to bleed the system.

The bankruptcy of Sanyo Securities this month and falling Tokyo stock prices made it difficult for Hokkaido Takushoku to raise funds in the short-term money market, forcing its closure, bank officials said. If the stock market were to head back down, other banks could face similar problems, analysts said.

■ 'Mr. Yen' Reins In Currency

The deputy finance minister for international affairs, Eisuke Sakakibara, known as "Mr. Yen" for his influence in currency markets, ended his recent silence when he said Japan did not want the yen to weaken further and would act to keep it from doing so, Bloomberg News reported.

Mr. Sakakibara's reticence allowed the dollar to surge to a six-month high above 127 yen Friday. The dollar was at 125.60 yen in late New York trading after falling as low as 124.20 yen in Asia. (Page 14) His remarks followed the meeting between Mr. Mitsuzuka and Mr. Summers, which he attended.

Islamic Group, Now Splintered, Is Main Suspect In Luxor Attack

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

LONDON — Suspicion in the bloody attack on tourists in Luxor focused Monday on Egypt's most active fundamentalist organization, the Islamic Group, which ironically is believed to be unraveling.

The group was founded in the late 1970s by a group of radical Muslim theologians led by Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who is now serving a prison sentence in New York for his role in blowing up the World Trade Center, and former army intelligence officers and lawyers, all of whom are now serving life sentences in Egypt.

Over the last five years, the group has experienced major differences and has splintered into a vast array of cells, sometimes with radically different ideologies.

From a highly disciplined organization, well funded and well armed, that

NEWS ANALYSIS

since 1992 successfully targeted senior officials, it has now become a collection of undisciplined units with little focus and minimal leadership.

Its operatives, estimated at most at a few hundred, are hounded by security forces and, having been chased out of big cities, now hide in a few villages and towns in southern Egypt.

The Islamic Group can no longer pull off a spectacular assassination such as the murder in 1981 of President Anwar Sadat or the score of attempted or successful attacks on prime ministers, cabinet ministers, ranking police officers or secularist intellectuals — including the Nobel laureate in literature, Naguib Mahfouz.

Instead, during the last five years it has attacked the largely defenseless members of Egypt's Christian minority of about 10 million and tourists who, while better defended, continue to be easy targets.

President Hosni Mubarak and a succession of interior ministers have often said, with some justification, that they broke the infrastructure of fundamentalist terror with a ruthless and highly effective police and security campaign as well as a diplomatic offensive. That resulted in a halt to funding from supporters in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The Egyptian campaign also resulted in the jailing of about 15,000 members, supporters and sympathizers, and isolated the movement's second-ranking leaders, who live in political exile in Britain, Sweden and Denmark.

The attack Monday hits the country's pocketbook by going to the heart of its vital, $3 billion-a-year tourist industry. Of equal importance, it seriously dented Egypt's image as a dominant Arab nation in the midst of both a democratization and globalization effort aimed at becoming a new "economic tiger" in the Middle East.

While regimes in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and even Palestinian territory can say that radical Islamic fundamentalists have lost the battle there for hearts and minds, they can still do damage by waging a chaotic war against these authorities.

The damage this can produce was palpable in the shocked reaction in London of Mamdouh Beltagui, Egypt's tourism minister, who was visiting for the first day of the London Travel Fair. At this major gathering of tourist operators, he could not now boast that Egypt had conquered terrorism and deserved to be a major tourist hub.

"I can't predict at this stage what is going to happen about tourism to the country," a dismayed Mr. Beltagui said.

In Egypt, Nabil Osman, the chief spokesman for the government, said: "We never said that we stopped these groups but that we had contained them," adding that terrorism was "an international phenomenon."

In fact, Egypt had largely succeeded in recapturing its enormous flow of tourism, which fell sharply in 1993 and 1994, when attacks on tourists intensified.

Egypt is in no way to be compared with Algeria, where since 1992 about 60,000 people have died in violence between a secularist government and Islamic terrorists; in Egypt, 1,200 have died in terrorism and the battle against it in the same period. But Egypt has the same kind of problem as Algeria: a cancer that is hard to stop even by those who launched it.

The violence at Luxor comes despite repeated appeals since July by the top six jailed leaders of the movement, who have called for an unconditional cessation of violence by their followers "for the sake of Islam and Muslims." These leaders have largely concluded that the battle to convert society by force has been lost.

The declaration, repeated and endorsed several times, was especially dramatic since it abandoned often-repeated demands for a theocratic Muslim state, the release of jailed militants and the end of military trials that have sent 54 militant young leaders to the gallows in the last five years.

But it has been rejected, obviously, and it is far from clear how much the movement has splintered. Several Muslim guides of the underground movement are still arguing — in pamphlets distributed in mosques and abroad — about whether it is religiously correct to target tourists, who are seen as bringing corruption to society, or Christian Egyptians, who are seen as atheists.

Their followers are making decisions that suit their purposes of the moment.

هكذا من الأصل

Style

TOMORROW: STAGE



Tommy Hilfiger at the opening of his new shop in London.

The Urban Hilfiger in a Global Village

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It may not be as big, bold and upscale as the 20,000-square-foot store that Tommy Hilfiger opened in Beverly Hills on Sunday. But his new London shop is just as significant, for it marks the beginning of a European empire and of a global image for the designer whose outsize red, white and blue logo was taken up in America's urban ghettos.

Now Hilfiger is looking outward and upward — beyond his cult following that includes rappers and rock stars.

"My most exciting challenge is to keep the momentum of the brand and to image it up," says Hilfiger. "I want to design collections for men and women that have a waterfall effect on the rest of the brand."

If Hilfiger succeeds in creating the apex of a design pyramid that started from its wide, mass-market base, he will be the first designer in history to go from mass to class — challenging a fashion system where high fashion trickles down.

Sources in New York claim that Hilfiger is searching for a designer to create a couture line and is talking to the Dutch-born New York designer Ronaldus Shamask.

Hilfiger already has a classy fragrance business, in partnership with Estee Lauder. The success of Tommy and Tommy Girl will be followed next spring by Hilfiger Athletics, reflecting the high-performance, dynamic sportswear that the designer has developed. Mick Jagger even wore a custom-made version of the athletic clothes for the Rolling Stones' "Bridges to Babylon" tour.

"The idea is to expand the casualization of America to the rest of the world," said Hilfiger at the opening of his sportswear store on Sloane Street.

Significantly, Hilfiger himself was wearing a striped suit and tie, for when his second flagship store opens on London's Bond Street next year, it will reinforce the other side of Hilfiger's universe: the customized clothes for his star clientele, led by singer Sheryl Crow, for the women's line.

Hilfiger famously started his career at age 17 in 1969, with $150 and 20 pairs of bell-bottom jeans. He admits that in his first "clean and preppy" signature line in 1984, he was accused of copying Ralph Lauren.

"But my clothes are younger, hipper and much faster," he claims, explaining how he added larger-than-life logos and found that "the urban audience leaned towards that." Translation: The clothes were taken up on the street and featured in rap songs. Leonard Lauder says that creating a Hilfiger fragrance enabled the company to reach that market.

"I am flattered," says Hilfiger of the ghetto following. "I believe that they are the trendsetters of the future — and what they wear, white America wears next."

Since taking the company public in 1992, Hilfiger is looking for new ways to expand. For him, brands like Coca-Cola "have become the catalyst in making the global village." And the world has shrunk now that it takes "only three and a half hours" to cross the Atlantic. (That's by Concorde, folks.)

But doesn't opening stores in upscale areas like London's Knightsbridge and Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills mean moving away from those urban roots?

"I'll never abandon my customer," says Hilfiger. "But it's time for me to move. And I want to go upwards. I don't have the patience to stay where I am."

Lang Joins the SoHo Chic

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The space is as spare as an art gallery. To the left sculpted eagles with their wings soaring against plain walls. To the right, an installation of Jenny Holzer's poetry, the words flickering in billboard lights.

Tucked behind, in the cavity of a long dividing wall, are the clothes. For this is the newly opened store of Helmut Lang, who has joined a group of hip young designers opening in SoHo. Now that galleries are moving out to Chelsea, edgy fashion is taking over in downtown Manhattan.

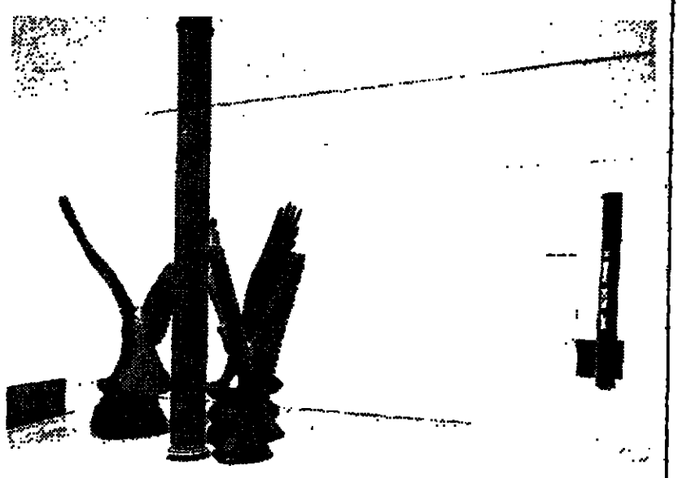
Lang's Richard Gluckman-designed minimalist store, with its sleek, modern clothes for men and women, is on Greene Street. In contrast, the nearby new store of Vivienne Tam is a riot of chinoiserie, with lacquer, red walls, hanging lanterns and sculpted Chinese dragons as a backdrop to Tam's embroidered Oriental dresses.

Already well-established on Greene Street is Anna Sui, whose haute Bohemian and rich hippy clothes are showcased in a dark, Victorian-style interior, where busts are painted with butterflies.

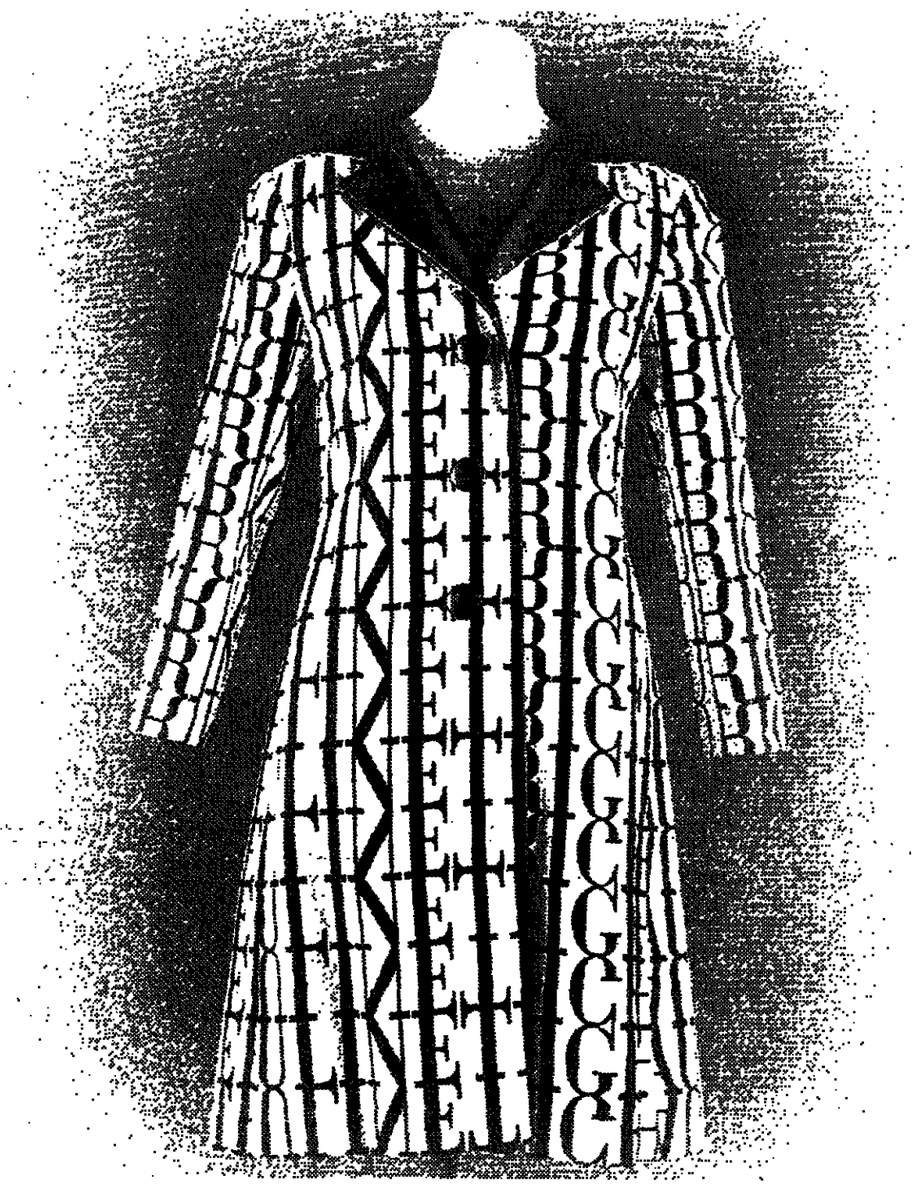
Around the corner on Mercer Street, massive garage doors open up the front of the 2,500-square-foot space devoted to the simply luxurious collection of Marc Jacobs. The designer opened in August his first store — designed by Christ Cirgenski of New York's Space Architects.

The minimalist temple, with its dark mahogany floors and off-white walls, is furnished with push-around racks for the clothes and creamy leather sofas by the French designer Christian Liaigre. Customers may include the Hollywood stars who favor Jacobs's style.

Next door, the Tocca boutique offers a change of pace: a bed piled with pretty linens, a trio of tented pavilions as changing rooms, and aqua-green walls to set off the dainty embroidered dresses designed by Marie-Anne Oudejans — the darling of the supermodels. — S.M.



Sculpted eagles in Helmut Lang's spacious SoHo store.



Pauline Trigere's cotton coat spelling out her name at the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum.

'Wordrobe': Texts and Textiles

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — You don't have to be a literary critic to grasp the language of clothes. Nothing could be more direct than a slogan T-shirt beaming its message from the chest; nor the designer label printed as a status logo; nor even the personal initials that self-important men use as monograms on shirt pockets.

But the words or random letters served up at the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum make a rich and rare alphabet soup.

"Wordrobe," until Nov. 23, is an intriguing show of clothes that, in the description of curator Richard Martin, "reconcile textile and text."

The ultimate examples must be the letters forming Pop Art patterns on a 1968 black-and-white dress by Rudi Gernreich — or the same graphic visual effect when Pauline Trigere's name is used in 1973 as the repeat pattern on a cotton coat.

The words can be piquant, as when "Never complain, never explain" is spelled out on a 1991 dress by Marc Jacobs for Perry Ellis, or when Moschino uses in the 1990s an ad for call girls as the print on a man's shirt.

Written messages are not particular to our media-saturated age, but rather to a certain kind of designer who deals with irony. Elsa Schiaparelli in the 1930s was the first of that genre and her men's neckties featuring newspaper clippings still look fresh 60 years on.

Jean Paul Gaultier has a similar spirit and his graffiti prints of 1994 capture the contemporary art of the urban scene. Other designers mirror art: Jean-Charles de Castelbajac's Magritte-like dress is surreally printed with the words "Je suis toute nue en dessous" ("I am naked underneath"). Japanese calligraphy, used by Christian Dior in 1951 and Gianni Versace in 1997, taps into an ancient Asian art without decoding it.

The strength of the Costume Institute's exhibitions, using mainly material from its own archives, is that they are thought-provoking. And "Wordrobe" is an intellectually stimulating look at fashion. —S.M.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Golf hazard
5 Abound
9 A few
13 — law (old Germanic legal code)
15 Lunchbox treat
16 Opposite of unfer
17 Having feet pointing inward
19 Physics calculation
20 "Tender —" (1983 Robert Duvall film)
21 "Holy smokes!"
23 Surfing site
24 Dutch airline
25 Not much for mining
27 Attire
29 Onetime Yugoslav chief
30 The time of one's life
31 Brenda of the comics
32 Markets
33 Bewitch
34 Having keen vision
37 Baby beagle
40 Nonliteral humor
41 Dusk to dawn
45 34th Prez
46 New Jersey hoopsters
47 Indian homes
48 Soup dishes
50 PC alternative
51 Home planet in a 1978-82 sitcom
52 One of the McCartneys
53 Dairy workers
55 Cinergy Field team
56 Like one's fun house mirror image, maybe
59 Baseball's Moses
60 Salinger *dedicatee*
61 Lace place mat
62 Journalist Hamill
63 Arousing
64 Protected

DOWN

1 Recipe amt
2 Attire
3 Search for the unknown?
4 Jetty
5 Pole on a reservation
6 God of love
7 Very wide, shoewise
8 In a humble way
9 Poison —
10 Book after Amos
11 *Bit of E-mail*
12 Hosp. areas
14 Foolish
18 Cairo's river
22 Flexible, like some lamp shafts
23 "Scream" director Craven
25 Choreographer Alvin
26 Big Apple subway stop, for short
28 Mine metal
29 Rebellious time
32 Casino machines
35 Soldiers' "pineapples"
36 Quick swim
37 Raucous card game
38 Tiny Tim's instrument
39 August birthstone
42 Where Athens is
43 Feminine pronoun
44 "Naughty, naughty!"
47 Like most N.B.A. players
49 Follow
50 Boy in Life cereal ads
53 1910, on cornerstones
54 Stars have big ones
55 Hip-hop
57 Put to work
58 Hair coloring

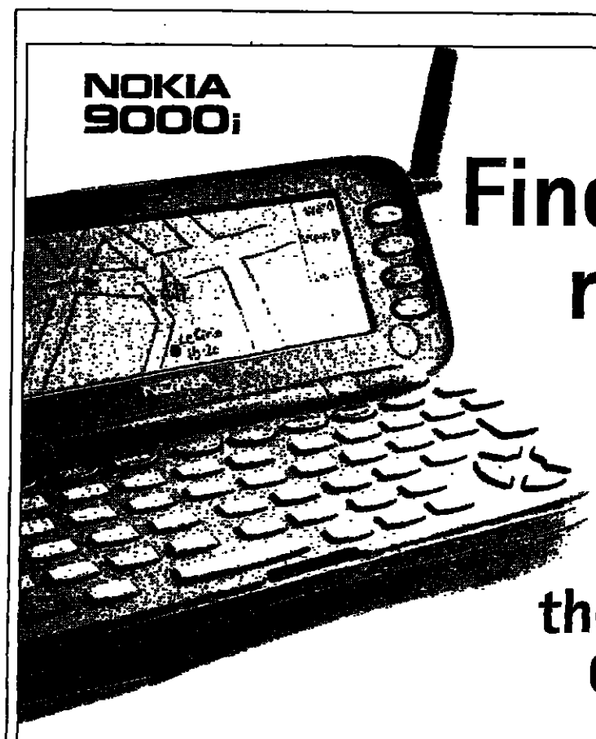
Puzzle by Peter Gordon

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 17

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G	O	L	D	I	L	O	C	K	S		S	E	R	E
		B	L	I	N	K		I	B	E	R	I	A	
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E	M	O	T	E	D		B	R	O	G	U	E		
F	I	R	S	T		H	E	A	R		D	A	T	E
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		A	V	O	C	E	T		G	R	U	N	G	E
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The Web site will run until February 22, 1998, to announce the winners.

At the end of the competition, all of the restaurants that were highlighted in the 10 cities will be available to all Nokia Communicator owners on a specially created International Herald Tribune Web site, specifically tailored and designed for use on the Nokia Communicator.

The winners will be drawn out of a hat on February 9, 1998, and announced in the International Herald Tribune on February 11. The more times you enter, the more chances you have of winning. Enter now and enter often with a different restaurant each time!

Rules and Regulations:
1- Entries must be received no later than January 19 1998
2- Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary
3- Entries will not be accepted from staff, families and agents of the newspapers or Nokia
4- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage or e-mail return receipt will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
5- No cash alternative to prizes.
6- Winners will be drawn on February 9, 1998 and published on the competition Web site and in the newspaper on February 11 1998.
7- On all matters, the editor's decision is final
8- The Publisher reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control or any which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.

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What is the capital of ENGLAND? _____
My favourite restaurant in THIS CITY is the _____
because _____
_____
What sort of restaurant is it?
○ Gourmet ○ European ○ Oriental ○ Indian ○ Family ○ Great Value ○ Other

Name _____
Job title _____
Company _____
Tel _____
E-mail address _____
Address _____
Post code _____ City _____
Country _____
○ I do not wish to receive relevant details from other carefully screened companies.

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Continued on Page 16



CREANOVA

Success driven by specialty chemicals found, for instance, in coatings and printing inks – market launch on January 1, 1998



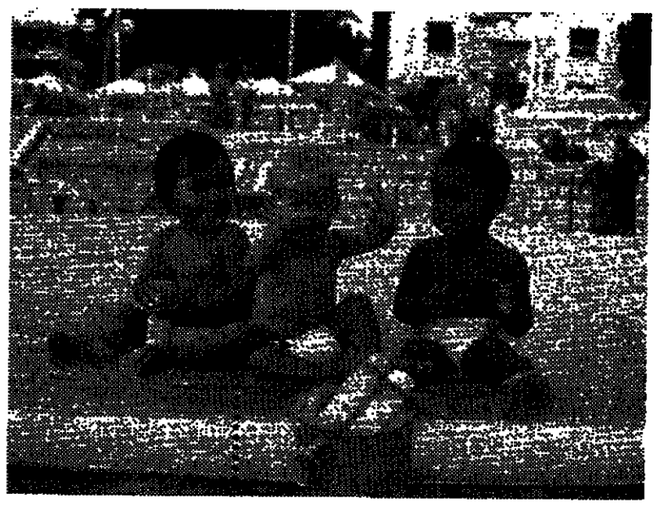
contensio

Success built on surfactants for detergents and many other products – market launch on January 1, 1998



Major global supplier of pri
chemical synthesis and plastic

A warm he



Stockhausen

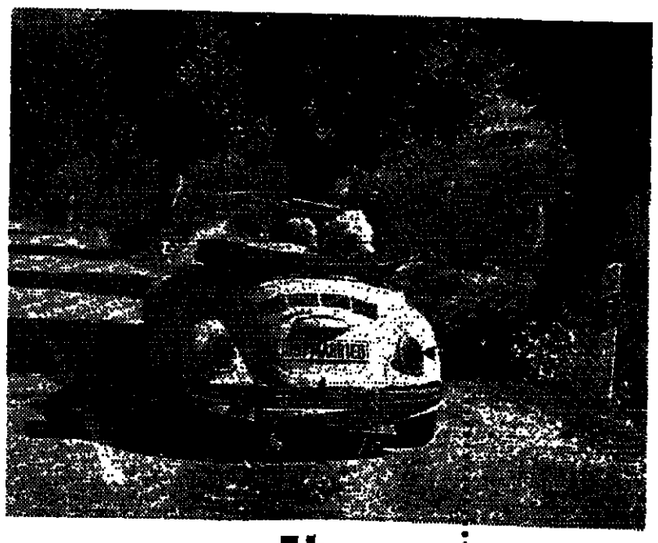
The world's leading producer of superabsorbents, a basic building block of products such as diapers – successful track record on the market since December 1, 1912

The Hüls family today extends a warm hello to our new members ! On January 1, 1998, Hüls AG will become a strategic chemical holding company, reshaped and focused to become a powerful, agile competitor in the global marketplace. Then, seven new operating companies will join our five existing subsidiaries. The new structure will give us greater flexibility to respond faster and more efficiently to client needs. Our five existing operations have long been top



PHENOLCHEMIE

The premier producer worldwide of phenol and acetone, raw materials that go into products such as CDs – a market force since May 9, 1952



röhm

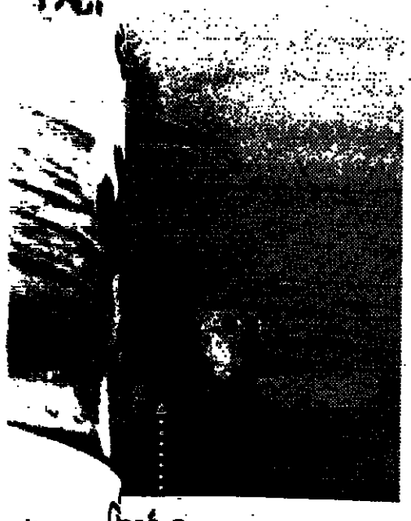
Together with its American subsidiary CYRO, Röhm is a global supplier of acrylics, marketed in the U.S. under the brand name ACRYLITE™. A key area of application is vehicle taillights. Röhm's excellent track record on the market dates back to September 6, 1907



Among the top manufacturers
material used in produc
a market player sin

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صكذا من الاصل



ON O

...ochras olefin derivatives for ...launch on January 1, 1998 ...on the market since October 1, 1997



...Styrenix

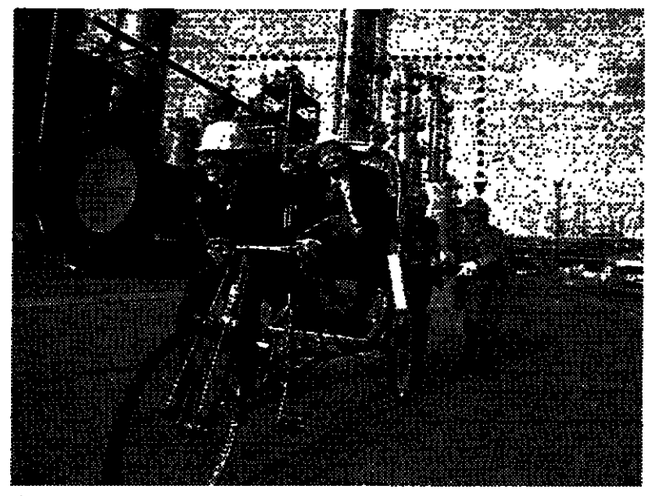
The new name for polystyrene expertise, an important raw material in, for instance, bathroom fixtures – ...



.....Sivento

Major silicone supplier and worldwide market leader in silanes, adhesives and sealants – market launch on January 1, 1998

n hello!



huls Infracor

International competitor in services and infrastructure, with headquarters in Marl – market launch on January 1, 1998

suppliers in their fields, and we have the same ambitions for our seven newcomers. We know they'll succeed thanks to enhanced capabilities, a distinct range of services, successful products and an unmistakable focus on the customer. We wish everyone in the Hüls family – old members and new – a great future.

Questions? Hüls AG, Corporate Communications, Marl, Phone +49 [2365] 49-2795



.....CREAVIS

The "nucleus" of innovative ideas and novel business alternatives – entering the market on January 1, 1998



...PLIT

...PVC, a state-of-the-art ...ass window frames – ...ember 21, 1994



MEMC.....

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hüls

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Hüls AG: The Chemicals Company within the VEBA Group

صكاما من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

BUSINESS SCHOOL GUIDE

known for	number of students	number of faculty	degrees offered	tuition	student body	number of campuses	accreditation
AGSB American Graduate School of Business (La Tour de Peilz, Switzerland)							
global emphasis, combination of occupational and academic experience	60	12	master of international business administration, BS in business administration				Commission of Higher Education of the State of Georgia
American Graduate School of Business Administration (Glendale, Arizona, United States)							
use of information and instruction modules	447	110	MIM			3	AACSB
Business School Lausanne (Lausanne, Switzerland)							
managing of global business			MBA in global business management, BBA, DBA	SFr. 37,000 (full-time); SFr 26,500 (executive)		1	AACBSP
Cambridge University (Cambridge, Britain)							
emphasis on practical experience and real-life learning	up to 60 (per year)	70	MBA	£23,15	28 nationalities, 39% European, 33% North American	1	AMBA
Columbia University (New York, United States)							
innovative course structuring, programs-within-the-program	1,540	108 full-time	MBA, EMBA (executive master of business administration)	$42,800	27% foreign students	1	AACSB

known for	number of students	number of faculty	degrees offered	tuition	student body	number of campuses	accreditation
Cornell University Johnson Graduate School of Management (Ithaca, N.Y., United States)							
qualitative-based analysis, flexible core programs	531	55	MBA, doctorate, wide range of dual and related degrees	$40,800	25% foreign students	1	AACSB
DePaul University Charles H. Kellstadt Graduate School of Business (Chicago, Illinois, United States)							
strong ties to local business community	2,600	110	MBA	$40,000	30% foreign students	1	AACSB
Duke University Fuqua School of Business (Durham, North Carolina, United States)							
new-look approach to teaching business administration	660	37	MBA, Global Executive MBA, doctoral programs	$41,600	17% foreign	1	AACSB
Durham University Business School (Durham City, Britain)							
small-business growth	155 (per year, of which 75 full-time)	50	MBA	full-time: £7,500 EU, £9,000 non-EU	29 nationalities 60% from Europe	1	AMBA
ESADE (Barcelona, Spain)							
multicultural training	274	179 full-time, 248 part-time	MBA	3,980,000 pesetas	26% foreign students	1	AMBA, Spanish national accreditation

Continued on next page

This list — while not a ranking — provides a comparative look at some of the top business schools with outward-looking programs for international students. Instruction in all cases is provided in English, and often in the local language as well.

'Real World' Programs of Every Stripe

Say good-bye to the garden-variety MBA. New programs are highlighting very specific areas of business expertise.

Today's business graduate students and executive learners have an ever-widening choice of degree programs. Many of these programs have a built-in "real world" focus, teaching their students how to manage global operations, attend to societal needs and operate electronic networks.

Most of the world's MBA programs do a good job of covering what goes on inside the company and what comes out of it. They present cogent instruction on how to raise product quality, quantity and innovation by raising personnel motivation, upgrading production equipment and revamping operations and communications.

Until recently, the company's physical, technological, social and cultural surroundings were not, however, considered the fare of formal executive education. Rather, it was left to specialized seminars to delve into such topics as "How to Gain the EU's Eco-Audit," "Disaster Reporting Techniques: Informing Local Inhabitants" or "Maintaining EDI Interfaces With Customers and Suppliers," to cite a few examples of courses offered in Germany and Austria in November.

Real-time priorities

Today, a company is expected to avoid damaging the environment and aggravating the neighbors, and to exploit the opportunities opening up in new areas of the cyber and real worlds. Companies are accordingly looking for executives with such qualifications, and executives, always eager to respond to corporate needs, have been flocking to attend the specialized courses.

For business schools, such subjects were add-ons, special-interest supplements that, in the stately progression originally established by the Harvard and Wharton schools of business, came after the general-interest portion of the curriculum had been completed.

Showing the same flexibility in reshaping content that they long have had in scheduling classes, the world's business schools are now churning out new courses of study, most of them centered on "real world" subjects of interest to specialized segments of the business education market. These courses impart technical and trade knowledge from the outset.

Long a leader in this field, Britain's Warwick Business School offers an MSc in Business Management Systems and one in Management Sciences and Operational Research. Both of these courses are focused on helping the executive learner manage and exploit advanced technologies. Another "real world" degree from the school is an MA in European Industrial Relations.

France's Theseus Institute provides an MBA in Innovation Strategy-Information and Technology. The University of Saarbrücken offers a Master's in European Administration for those pursuing careers in selling to or working for the EU and its various bodies. A business-oriented Master's in Recycling and Environmental Management is provided by the University of Kaiserslautern.

This trend toward more descriptive degree titles could soon make the very term MBA obsolete, at least in Europe. More and more of the Continent's leading business schools are going over to the MIBA or MIB — master of international business administration and master of international business. Others are keeping abreast of information technology by offering the MIBT (master of international business technologies) and MITP (master of international technology provision) degrees.

Fine-tuning programs

On closer inspection, even those business schools nominally eschewing the rush to revamp the MBA have in fact found ways to offer specialized degrees.

Cornell's Johnson Graduate School of Management offers its students courses in such subjects as "Managing the Multinational Corporation" and "The World's Geopolitical Environment for Business." The Columbia Business School offers its MBA students a chance to specialize during their formal education by completing such programs-within-the-program as Media Communications and Entrepreneurship.

Rather than merely bringing the real world into the classroom, a number of MBA programs are sending their students out into the real world. Lausanne's International Institute for Management Development has come up with its Team Initiated Enterprises to "address a common criticism of MBAs: while they excel at analytical approaches, they often lack the courage to take initiative, or to improvise and innovate," in the institute's words. In designing and managing these enterprises on-site, the students are creating "added value" for the larger community.

The classroom is often very much part of the real world, thanks to the flourishing of Internet-based distance-learning programs. Once viewed as the poor student's way of getting an advanced degree, such programs are enjoying rapidly rising popularity and acceptance in the ultramobile world of expatriate executives.

Warwick reports that its e-mail-based Virtual Study Groups now have 300 on-assignment executive-learners, with the school expecting that number to double by the end of the year. Distance learners praise the benefits of sandwiching visits to their virtual university between bouts of real-world experience, which allows them to put their newly gained expertise into immediate use.

Terry Swartzberg

Now, MBAs in Law, Sports and the Arts

At Liverpool University in northwest Britain, students can take an MBA in football, and professors staging a top-level executive course at the IMD management center in Lausanne bring in a full professional orchestra to help participants.

The organizers of a similar program at the London Business School employ theatrical directors so that managers may soar to new heights of fluency and explore unsuspected depths of self-understanding. Meanwhile, the ESSEC school near Paris has set up a full-scale dealing room for its finance students to play with, and SDA Bocconi in Milan is running an MBA program that zooms in on fashion and design.

"In many ways, leadership has links with theater, in that leaders require the creative skills of a performer," says Mary Farebrother, director of the senior executive program at LBS. "Accordingly, we hire professionals from the drama and music world who lead sessions in preparing dramatic and musical performances. At the end of the day, the participants present a spectacle of words and music."

Spurred by factors such as privatization and deregulation, professionals in fields not traditionally associated with business, such as the fine and performing arts, medicine, law and the public sector, are going back to school to sharpen their competitive management skills.

"Businesses are looking for graduates who have gained specialized knowledge in a particular area so they can become operational and profitable for the employer as soon as possible," says Gérard Guibilato, director of master's programs at ESSEC.

Examples of such specialized MBA programs listed by AMBA — a British accreditation body — include public sector MBAs at Aston, Henley and Birmingham, and a consortium public-sector course offered by Cranfield, Imperial College and Manchester in conjunction with the Civil Service College in Britain. Leeds University Business School runs a similar program for the health and social services sectors. Manchester Business School has launched an MBA program for lawyers.

The Norwegian School of Management also operates a public sector program. Liverpool University's football special — the MBA (Football Industries) — has been designed to train managers in the soccer world and its growing number of spin-off industries. Another example is ESSEC's MBA in luxury brand management. In October 1998, ESSE will launch an international MBA in the agrifood business.

Michael Rowe

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

BUSINESS SCHOOL GUIDE

Continued from previous page

known for	number of students	number of faculty	degrees offered	tuition	student body	number of campuses	accreditation
ESC LYON (LYON, FRANCE)							
international marketing of advanced technologies	70 (per year)		doctorate of business administration, diploma of international business administration, masters of international business	FF 97,000 (12-month program)	16 nationalities, 68% from Europe	1	
ESSEC (CERGY-PONTOISE, FRANCE)							
international marketing of luxury brands	40 (per year)	70 full-time professors	MBA	FF 110,000 (13-month program)		1	
ESSEC-IMD (PARIS, FRANCE)							
managing cultural diversity in global corporation	50 (per year)	70	Executive MBA	FF 140,000	10 nationalities, 75% from Europe	1	
EUROPEAN BUSINESS SCHOOL (OESTRICH-WINKEL, GERMANY)							
integration of practical experience and academic studies; exchange programs	750	12 full-time professors	Diplom Betriebswirt, Diplom Kaufmann (= MBA)	DM 7,700 per semester	5%-10% foreign students	1	State of Hesse
HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL (CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES)							
use of case studies and information technologies in instruction	880 (per year)	193	MBA, doctorates	$26,350/year	59 nationalities	1	AACSB
HEC-ISA (JOUY-EN-JOSAS, FRANCE)							
integrative approach to international management	150 (per year)	106	MBA	FF 325,000 (16 months)	27 nationalities, 81% from Europe	1	AMBA
IESE (BARCELONA, SPAIN)							
seminal role in disseminating expertise on modern MBA programs	420	78 full-time, 34 part-time	MBA, Executive MBA, PhD	2,200,000 pesetas per year	44% foreign students	2	
IMD (LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND)							
multicultural approach, ways of sustaining global competitiveness	83 (per year)	45	MBA	SFr. 39,000	91 nationalities	1	
INSEAD (FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE)							
internationalism and rigor of approach	483	90 permanent	MBA	FF 151,000	87% foreign students	1	
INSTITUTO DE EMPRESA (MADRID, SPAIN)							
combining information for local and global action			International MBA	£2,520 total		1	

Continued on next page

BUILDING AN INCREASINGLY INTERNATIONAL STUDY BODY

MBA programs are recruiting foreign students and developing more international curricula in answer to the changing needs of business.

For years, U.S. MBA programs have been actively recruiting overseas students. Business schools of every stripe and at every level have been competing for foreign students, partly to enable U.S. students to experience and interact with people from other cultures and partly to add the cachet of an international student body to their schools.

The competition has intensified, however, as virtually all business schools add international curricula or reorient existing studies to take into account the realities of a truly global economy.

Overseas recruitment has now become a top priority for all schools. Just as schools emphasize international business, they also want a truly international student body. When those students return to their home countries, they add a global dimension to the schools' alumni rosters and become, in turn, a source of potential new international students. They also network with their American alumni, augmenting the school's reputation as a global player.

"Obviously, the business world has become an international marketplace," says Paul Roberts, the director of adult admissions at Chicago's DePaul University. Overseas students add new perspectives to the classroom and enable students to interact with other cultures, he adds. At DePaul, international students intern in the United States, and U.S. students intern abroad.

DePaul's four-year-old MBA in international marketing and finance offers a demographic profile fairly typical of many U.S. schools: One-third of students are from outside the United States.

Reaching out to Asia and Latin America

The goal of the international marketing and finance program is eventually to reach one-half. Currently, many students come from Europe, so the school is concentrating on other regions, particularly Asia and Latin America, which are particularly fertile ground for potential MBA students now.

Both Mr. Roberts and Didi Wolff, administrative director for the international marketing and finance program, have traveled abroad extensively to recruit students.

"One of the biggest deterrents is not that we don't get enough applicants, but that they're not able to be admitted to this country," says Mr. Wolff. The U.S. government's I-20 form requires students to prove financial ability to pursue their education.

Like Mr. Wolff and Ms. Roberts, Susan Rivera, admissions director at the College of William and Mary, also travels outside the United States frequently on recruiting missions. As at DePaul, financial considerations can be a concern: The oldest college in the United States, William and Mary is a state school, so students who don't live in Virginia pay higher out-of-state fees. In addition to financial aid, at least five non-U.S. students usually become graduate assistants, which enables them to be eligible for lower in-state fees ($6,000, as opposed to $16,000).

Ms. Rivera has attended forums in Frankfurt and Paris hosted by GMAC, the graduate business school council, which administers the GMAT test. (Upcoming GMAC forums will be held in Mexico City, Madrid, Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo.) She found that most students there were straight out of undergraduate school and interested mainly in fast-track MBAs, whereas most U.S. schools require "real-life" experience for admission to an MBA program.

Where to find them

With so many admissions directors recruiting abroad, "There's a joke that if you want to find some admissions people, you're more likely to find them in a capital in Asia or South America than on their own campuses," says Dick Kwartler, publisher of MBA Newsletter.

Overseas students are also sought by second-tier U.S. business schools. "Where the marquee-value schools in this country have no problem attracting applicants," Mr. Kwartler notes, "other schools have to struggle to get applicants. So it makes sense to market overseas, where they're not as developed as the U.S. for business schools."

Once they return to their home countries, alumni can aid admissions directors by conducting off-campus interviews. "Once back home, schools utilize them as contacts," Mr. Kwartler says. "It creates an international Rolodex of people who are supporters of the school."

Christa Crawford works in Vermont for Salzburg Seminars, which recruits actively among working executives. The 50-year-old program primarily consists of Europeans, but several Americans participate each year. Salzburg mails 30,000 brochures each year, mainly to alumni and former faculty.

Steve Weinstein

ADVICE TO THE DECISION-TORN

Choice has come to Continental Europe's business education scene, bringing with it new options and new quandaries for graduating high school and college students and for executives of all ages and ranks.

The choice is between Europe's public-sector universities and the diplomas, doctorates and other traditional degrees they offer, and the growing number of privately owned ones, which provide BAs, MBAs and other "new degrees."

The content and level of instruction supplied by these private universities vary greatly, as do the nature of their accreditation, total costs and methods of course scheduling. Also varying greatly are the expectations and attitudes of the business students' future or present employers, many of which prize an MBA, especially if it goes hand-in-hand with a stint abroad in a "hands-on" learning situation. Viewing the new universities as unproven, other employers, however, prefer to place their trust in the products of their countries' venerable systems of professional education.

Experts are needed who can counsel the future students on which qualifications employers are demanding and which universities can best provide them.

"Actually, the job of qualification counseling entails quite a bit more than that," says Harms Kaufmann, managing director of Germany's Business Education Consulting and pioneer practitioner of the emerging profession. "Each person counseled has highly individual needs, skills, occupational experiences and wishes. These must be considered when formulating a suggestion as to a future course of study."

Further complicating the work of the qualification counselors is the lack of a central accrediting body. "This lack and the constant, technology-caused changing of curricula and employer preferences mandates maintaining close contact with business schools," adds Mr. Kaufmann.

It's a big job. Germany alone has 361 institutions of higher learning, counting polytechnics and postsecondary commercial academies. Nearly all of them offer some form of business education. This is a main specialty of the 19 privately owned universities. The job is too big, apparently, for the qualification counselors to do more than cover their individual countries. But that situation may be changing, thanks to the advent of EQUIS.

Created by the Brussels-based EFMD (European Foundation for Management Development), EQUIS (European Quality Improvement System) is intended to be a transnationally applicable procedure for the auditing of business schools. Schools undergoing and passing this procedure (done on a voluntary basis) will be awarded the European Quality Label, equivalent in scope and reputation to the American AACSB and British AMBA ones.

The EQUIS process is now being implemented by 18 leading business schools and is being supported, via EFMD, by a large number of companies. Says Mr. Kaufmann: "Corporations are, after all, major consumers of professional education, sending their staff members to business schools for further qualification. And these companies most definitely want to have objective criteria informing them about the quality of the product being bought."

T.S.

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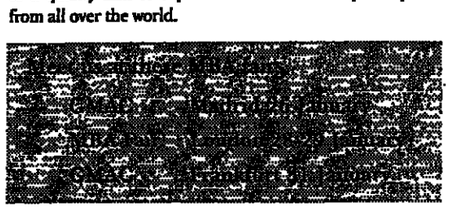
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هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

BUSINESS SCHOOL GUIDE

Continued from previous page

known for	number of students	number of faculty	degrees offered	tuition	student body	number of campuses	accreditation
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human-resource management strategies, role of culture in change	245	105	MBA, EMBA, MiF (master of finance)	£26,000		1	AMBA
MAASTRICHT SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT (MAASTRICHT, NETHERLANDS)							
inculcating flexible specialization	80 (per year)		MBA	DFl. 30,000	23 nationalities		
MBA KREMS (KREMS, AUSTRIA)							
East-West management, European commercial law			MBA, master of advanced studies	ASch 436,000		1	
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY STERN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (NEW YORK, UNITED STATES)							
thoroughness of preparation for professional/public life	1,023	198 full-time, 106 adjunct	MBA; Executive MBA	$40,582	28% foreign students	1	AACSB
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY J.L. KELLOGG SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT (EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES)							
Emphasis on teamwork	2,477	130	MBA; International MBA; Executive MBA; PhD	$41,268	24% foreign students	1	AACSB
PURDUE UNIVERSITY KRANNERT GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, UNITED STATES)							
quantitative, technical and interactive tools	242	121	MBA	$5,768 (resident) $19,112 (entire program)	24% foreign students	1	AACSB
SDA (MILAN, ITALY)							
learning by doing	120 (per year)	over 200 professors and researchers	MBA, MIA (masters in international economics)	300 million lire	50% foreign students	1	
STANFORD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (STANFORD, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES)							
thoroughness of instruction	720	115	MBA	$42,378 (entire program)	21% foreign students	1	AACSB
THESEUS INSTITUTE (SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS, FRANCE)							
strong emphasis on information technologies	35 (per year)	6 full-time, 45 visiting	MBA in innovation, strategy, information and technology	FF 140,000	17 nationalities, Europe 35%, North America 25%	1	
TULANE UNIVERSITY A.B. FREEMAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, UNITED STATES)							
interdisciplinary approach, small classes, close learning relationships between faculty and students	120 (per year)	63	MBA: full-time, executive and professional master of accounting, BMA, doctorates	$21,236/year	18 nationalities, 73% North American	1	AACSB

Continued on next page

THE MASTERS DEGREE GETS SPECIALIZED

The growing trend for more focused postgraduate training has spawned a new niche market for business schools: specialized master's degrees. Colleges recognized that there was a demand for more practically oriented postgraduate programs that kept high academic standards. Their existing courses, they realized, were not meeting corporate needs.

The schools didn't necessarily see this by themselves. Management institutions traditionally work closely with industry and regularly poll companies to find out what they like and don't like about their graduates. It's one way schools keep their fingers on the pulse of the marketplace. Companies are, after all, the true end-users of management education.

Lately, companies have been clamoring for courses that are more customized to their industries. Schools, which are always seeking a broader product portfolio to offer their clientele, are scrambling to provide targeted teaching with more practical, hands-on, on-site learning. The aim is not only to better blend theory with practice, but also to turn out graduates who can be effective as soon as they step inside the company door.

Between BA and MBA

Some new master's degrees offer business fundamentals for students fresh out of college.

Specialized master's degrees offer the basic elements of an MBA, but with a lighter workload. They target younger students. The MBA's average age is 32, while a master's is 22.

These candidates have freshly completed an undergraduate course and want business training, but are unable to get into an MBA program because they lack the required work experience.

Britain is out in front with specialized masters, though some French schools have also joined the bandwagon. All are institutions that offer traditional MBAs.

This year, Ashridge Management College, which has its own consulting arm, launched a new, part-time master's in organization consulting. In London, both Imperial College Management School and London Business School now offer a master's in finance degree.

The Imperial course made its debut in October. LBS, which devised its program for older and more experienced managers, says increased sophistication in the financial world, coupled with students' desire to gain experience in the City of London, created demand for their program, which has an acceptance rate of one out of every 11 applications.

Two top British universities, Bath and Durham, are going even further, developing entire series of focused master's degrees. The University of Bath last year made available a master's in management, and it is building other programs around it. In September it launched a master's in strategic information systems, and two more degree programs are ready to debut next year, in human resources and in supply management.

Says Paul Cousins, program director at Bath: "The purchasing profession has undergone big changes as emphasis shifts from purchasing as a commercial function to the management of supply. Managers need to understand how the supply chain can be managed."

Durham university plans to offer an MSc Master of Science) degree (in entrepreneurship beginning in the fall of 1998, with four more specialized sister degrees to be phased in over the next five years. All will be 12-month, full- and part-time courses, and will focus on management, marketing, finance and human resources.

"In a UK market that has hit a plateau, we feel we can do healthy business into the next century with specialist programs," says David Stoker, executive director of taught degree programs at Durham University Business School. He predicts that the new programs will help attract specialist staff, who later feed into the general degree course.

A la française

In France, ESC Rouen has been offering *mastères spécialisés* for 10 years. Though reserved for students already holding postgraduate diplomas, these 12-month programs also take the practical approach and are built around the school's ties with business. These degrees are available in such narrow-niche sectors as the food industry, logistics and transport, banking and finance, and a new course for Polish students, which is taught in French in Gdansk.

In a recent poll of 300 graduates, students declared their degree a good stepping-stone toward landing a job. Ninety-two percent have found work since leaving ESC Rouen, while 41 percent felt their degree was what earned them their bonus of between 15,000 and 20,000 French francs ($2,500-$3,400) upon signing with their first firm. Average starting salaries range from 170,000 to 190,000 French francs.

Joshua Jampol

TECHNOLOGY: ALSO IN SEARCH OF MANAGERS

Programs focusing on information systems are providing a crucial link in the management chain.

As e-mail, the Internet and the Web become standard features used by companies and their employees around the world, the management of technology and of information systems (IS) is taking on added importance in business education.

Business and management schools are responding to the challenge by offering specialized degrees in IS and by providing new services based on partnerships with high-tech companies and consultants.

"Overall spending on information technology has tripled over the past five years, and further substantial increases are predicted in the future," reports Professor David Targett, professor of IS at the School of Management at the University of Bath in Britain. In the United States, the Department of Labor estimates that 80 percent of new jobs created over the next 10 years will involve new and expanded technologies.

"Technology isn't just about information technology anymore, it's much broader," notes Patricia Flipsen, manager for Recruitment and Training at U.S. consultants Arthur D. Little's office in the Netherlands. "It's about information management and finding new markets."

Bath's School of Management launched a new MSc in Management and Strategic Information Systems in May, and by the opening of term this autumn had recruited 25 students, half of whom are drawn from countries outside Britain, including China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Iran, Nigeria and Greece.

Interdisciplinarian

The degree is unusual in that students do not need a first degree in either business or computer studies to apply. It is open to graduates from any discipline and allows them to focus their studies on both the technical and management aspects of information systems, depending on their background.

"Modern graduates need to be equipped to operate at the interface between management and technology within an organization," says Professor Targett. "The aim is not to replace the technical specialists, but to liaise with and manage them."

Students are also given an option to include courses linking the management of IS with the management of the supply chain, all the way from manufacturing through distribution to the final customer. In this way, they are better able to understand the importance of leveraging the value of information across the entire chain.

Moreover, as companies increasingly outsource their supply of goods and services and as the supply chain expands to include collaborative strategies between groups of companies and consultants, the MSc students at Bath will be encouraged to emphasize information systems that "enable the transfer of information between companies that are not homogeneous," says Richard Lamming, professor of purchasing and supply management. This will also help them to "develop systems for information technology, products or services which require shared innovation and a climate of transparency," he adds.

Elsewhere, the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration in Rochester, New York offers an IS management concentration as part of its specialized MSc in Business Administration. It aims to recruit professionals — on either a full- or part-time basis — who are committed to careers in IS but who need management expertise.

Both the principles of management and an understanding of the modern technical aspects of IS are emphasized in order to help the student facilitate the integration of IS into an organization.

IS conferences

At the University of Navarra in Barcelona, IESE (the International Graduate School of Management) is cooperating with the Strategic Management Society (SMS), which is based at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Together, they seek to offer conference facilities covering the management of information technology and networks.

"We have an important challenge in front of us," Professor Joan Enric Ricart explains. This is "to develop new concepts and new ideas to help set the research and practice agenda for the strategic management of organizations competing in an increasingly independent and interconnected world."

Guest speakers at the school's latest event, held in early October, included international academics, business executives and consultants from the United States, Britain, Italy, France, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Hong Kong, Chile and Spain.

As companies around the world seek to use information systems to reach new customers, increase their competitiveness and improve efficiency, graduates with a specialized knowledge of both management and information technology will find their own career opportunities enhanced. So, too, will those already employed in management or in technology who seek to ensure that they are prepared for the changes these systems are already producing, both globally and in their home markets.

Pamela Ann Smith

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BUSINESS SCHOOL GUIDE

Continued from previous page

known for	number of students	number of faculty	degrees offered	tuition	student body	number of campuses	accreditation
UNITED BUSINESS INSTITUTES (BRUSSELS, BELGIUM)							
international management, global tax planning	20-25 (per year)		MBA	BFr. 285,000 plus subject fees	20% foreign students		
UNIVERSITY OF BATH (BATH, BRITAIN)							
multi-track approach to augmenting expertise	45 (per year)	9 professors and 60 others	MBA	£9,250 (full-time)	12 nationalities, 65% from Europe	1	AMBA
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL (BRISTOL, BRITAIN)							
outward-bound group activities	50 (per year)	59	MBA in International Business, PhD	£12,000	25% Europe, 25% America, 30% Far East	1	
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER (MANCHESTER, BRITAIN)							
integrating executive education with needs of individual corporations	116	54	MBA, MBA for lawyers	£16,000 (EU) £19,000 (non-EU)	24% UK, 15% EU, 61% non-EU	1	AMBA
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD (OXFORD, BRITAIN)							
Small business growth	60 (per year)		MBA			1	AMBA
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA WHARTON SCHOOL (PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES)							
pioneered many of the teaching tools standard to MBA instruction	1,085 (per year)	223	MBA, IMBA	$50,008 (entire program)	30% foreign students	1	AACSB
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA COLGATE DARDEN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA, USA)							
			MBA	$15,900 (in-state) $21,300 (out-of-state) per year		1	AACSB
USW UNIVERSITATSSEMINAR DER WIRTSCHAFT (ENGELSKIRCHEN, GERMANY)							
new post-graduate studies in management program	60		Global Executive MBA	DM 67,000			
WARWICK BUSINESS SCHOOL (COVENTRY, BRITAIN)							
social entrepreneurship, crossover management	3,100	250	MA, MSc, PhD	£13,000	43.5% foreign students	1	AMBA, AACSB (pending)
WIRTSCHAFTSUNIVERSITAT VIENNA (VIENNA, AUSTRIA)							
strategic management of the global firm	21,5000 (entire student body)	340	IMBA	$25,000 (15-month program)	from 18 countries	2	AACSB via University of South Carolina
WISSENSCHAFTLICHE HOCHSCHULE FUR UNTERNEHMENSFUHRUNG (VALLENDAR, GERMANY)							
MBA customized to meet European needs	280	11 full-time professors	Executive MBA, Diplomkaufmann, doctorate	DM 45,800 (two years)	17% foreign students	1	AACSB via Kellogg

MBA FORUM GROWTH TARGETS EUROPE

MBA forums are one of the ideal ways for business schools to promote themselves. They use the forums to canvass potential students, who take advantage of the event to visit stands and talk to dozens of institutions under one roof and in one afternoon.

In Europe, until recently, the main fair has been the GMAC (Graduate Management Admission Council), which tours Paris and Frankfurt once a year. It is, however, devoted mainly to American schools. Europe's top management institutes were after something more.

They seem to have found it in Kaplan, the global center that prepares students for the GMAT (Graduate Management Admissions Test, which is owned and directed by the GMAC), the required exam for entry to most business schools around the world. Kaplan began its own fair, called Euro-MBA Day, three years ago. Most of Europe's top schools attended, and they keep coming back.

Kaplan has just wrapped up its first pan-European MBA road show. In one week, it brought the fair to five cities, many for the first time, including Amsterdam (Nov. 8), Munich (Nov. 11), Geneva (Nov. 13), Paris (Nov. 15) and London (Nov. 17). None of these cities, except the last two, has been the site of much MBA promotional activity. "If all goes well, we'll take it to Barcelona and Milan next year," promises director Matt Symonds.

Participating schools included Europe's top-flight institutions from Britain, Italy, France, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Hungary, Italy and Austria, or a total of 70 schools, which makes Kaplan the largest European MBA program fair.

The Kaplan fairs are important because they allow European schools to get equal space. "The Kaplan fairs get a better profile for European schools," says Colin Gordon, director of European affairs for the Cranfield School of Management in England. **J.J.**

TARGETING ASIA'S STUDENTS AND SUBJECT MATTER

U.S. MBA programs are teaming up with Asian institutions to supply this region with managerial expertise.

As part of efforts to augment business management development in Asia, several Western universities are joining forces with Asian institutions to offer graduate degree courses within the region.

"This is happening because of the shortage of bicultural and bilingual executives who understand how Western businesses think and work," says Andrew Tsui, managing director (Hong Kong) of Korn/Ferry International, an executive headhunting firm. "Understanding the cultural nuances of doing business in Asia is critical to the success of multinationals in this part of the world. That's why these courses are available and are much sought-after by regionally based executives to continue to update themselves on what is happening in the Western world."

Some of these ventures are already well-established. The Malaysian Institute of Management established a program with Britain's University of Bath a full decade ago. This two-year, part-time course contains similar theoretical content to Bath's home MBA degrees, but curricula are placed in the Malaysian context. One-third of teaching input is provided by Bath faculty, who travel to Malaysia to undertake residential courses. Students also travel to Bath for intensive periods of training.

American stampede

Many U.S.-based educational institutions are now breaking into the Asian scene. The demand for American MBA degrees is high, helped no doubt by their reputation for generating high wages. A recent report by the Economist Intelligence Unit lists four American schools among the top five worldwide in highest average starting salaries of recent MBA graduates.

Starting in January, Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University in Illinois will join forces with the new Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) to offer an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) degree. "The Kellogg-HKSUT EMBA is the first-ever partnership of its kind in Asia," says Yuk-Shee Chan, dean of the HKUST School of Business and Management. "The participants will become full-fledged EMBA alumni of both universities upon graduation."

Many U.S.-based educational institutions are now breaking into the Asian scene

Dean Donald Jacobs of Kellogg says that HKUST was selected for the first Asian program because it provides a "perfect partner for that part of the world. We are very excited." Mr. Jacobs describes the brand new, $1 billion university — founded with a grant from the Hong Kong Jockey Club — as a "world-class facility."

Professor Chan says demand for the program is "tremendous." Thirty senior executives, with an average of 14 years of work experience, have been admitted so far, with some participants commuting from Shanghai, Thailand and Malaysia for the weekend residential program, which will meet twice a month for two years. In addition, there will be live-in weeks at HKUST and Kellogg. Employer sponsorship is required for application.

Kellogg already has similar EMBA programs with the Recanati Graduate School in Israel and Koblenz University in Germany. Professor Chan says it is foreseen that senior executives will be able to take classes at these partnership schools and benefit from Kellogg's "globalized network."

Asia-Pacific curricula

Even programs not based in the region are trying to attract more Asian students and focus their curricula more closely on Asia-Pacific topics.

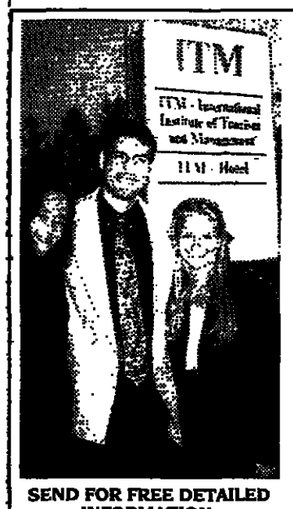
A portion of a $35 million grant to the University of Southern California's Marshall Business School has been recommitted to the Pacific Rim, with the Pacific Rim Education Program now part of the mandatory MBA curriculum. Earlier this year, all 249 first-year MBA students were sent abroad to study at manufacturing, banking or marketing companies in Pacific Rim countries.

Marshall is now concentrating on Asia and Latin America because it expects that most of the world's economic expansion in the next century will occur in those areas. Viewing this strategy as a win-win situation, USC authorities say that travel abroad affords their students the opportunity of learning about cultural differences that can affect business, while the businesses that host them will receive free consulting work and get a chance to meet possible future employees.

Indeed, it appears that there will be much demand for MBA graduates in Asia. Korn/Ferry reports that "vigorous demand for senior executives continued unabated in the second quarter (1997), with family businesses joining multinationals in the race for senior managers."

U.S schools, of course, aren't the only ones initiating curricula or programs with an Asia-Pacific focus. Manchester Business School in Britain is running an Asian Pacific Study Program this autumn that includes residential stays in Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia. It examines the economies of these countries as well as those of China and Thailand.

Julia Cleri



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U.K. Won't Get Spot on Euro Policy Panel

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Britain learned the hard way Monday the cost of staying aloof from the European single currency, the euro, when its neighbors said it would not be welcome to join a new council that would coordinate the policies of Euro members.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany accused Britain and other countries that are staying out of the Euro in effect of wanting to have their cake and eat it too.

"On the one hand they want to stay out," he said, "on the other they want to be on the inside."

The issue arose as European Union finance ministers met in Brussels to prepare a meeting on unemployment this weekend in Brussels.

The Labour government of Prime Minister Tony Blair, while warmer to European integration than the former Conservative administration, has ruled out joining the euro in the lifetime of the current Parliament, which means that a decision would not be made until after the launching of euro notes and coins in 2002.

But while Britain has inflated its economy and allowed the pound to slide against the Deutsche mark and other currencies — a powerful factor in its economic recovery — other EU members have been tightening their belts to meet the strict criteria required to join the monetary system. They argue that since Britain has not shared these sacrifices and is not willing to join in the risks of launching the euro, it should not enjoy the benefits of being on the new committee.

The French finance minister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, argued that closer coordination among countries sharing a single currency was "indispensable" and that he had no words of comfort for countries that for political reasons had decided to remain outside the euro system.

Eleven of the EU's 15 countries are expected to be included when members of the euro are selected next spring on the basis of their economic performance this year.

Along with Britain, Sweden and Denmark also are sitting on the fence. EU officials do not expect Greece to be able to meet the economic criteria, but it is making major efforts to catch up with its EU partners.

The Council of the Euro is being set up at French insistence and has been accepted by Germany.

■ **Jobs Pressure on Bonn**

Germany came under pressure Monday to lift its opposition to EU-wide employment targets being adopted at a special jobs summit of the bloc's leaders, Agence France-Presse reported from Brussels.

At talks intended to complete preparations for the Luxembourg summit, German ministers repeated Bonn's view that employment policy was essentially a matter for national governments, not the EU.

United Biscuits Leaves Australia Via PepsiCo Deal

Reuters

LONDON — United Biscuits PLC pulled out of Australia on Monday, selling its snack business there to PepsiCo Inc., and swapped its European snacks operations for a PepsiCo's snack business there in a deal valued at £241 million ($408.5 million).

The British food company's shares finished up 25.5 pence, at 219.5, as brokers called the deal a clever way to avoid a potentially damaging fight for market share with the U.S. giant.

"Strategically this looks like a sensible deal," Carl Short of SocGen Crosby Securities said.

United Biscuits got Biscuiterie Natalse of France in exchange for its snack operations in France and Belgium and some trademarks in the Netherlands.

BA Files Its Budget Flight Plan

Competitors Threaten Legal Action Over New No-Frills Carrier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC presented a plan Monday for a no-frills, low-fare airline, prompting renewed threats of legal action from potential competitors.

Under BA's plan, called Operation Blue Sky, the new airline would be based at Stansted Airport, north of London, and would serve cities in Italy, Spain, Scandinavia, France and Germany with eight second-hand leased Boeing 737-300 aircraft.

BA said it hoped the airline — which would compete with budget operators such as Ryanair, EasyJet, AirUK and Debonair — would offer air travelers the same type of service that the Swedish retailer IKEA provided in the home-furnishings market.

"I feel very strongly that Europe is ready for an airline brand which is in the same category as IKEA is for furniture," said Barbara Cassani, chief executive of the as-yet unnamed airline. "It's modern, good quality, but it's at a great price, and you know what you are going to get."

Rivals charged that BA's move was a predatory act designed to force them out of business.

"It looks like they're setting up a hit squad," said Franco Mancassola, chairman of Debonair Holdings PLC, a London-based carrier started last year. "I don't think this should be allowed — the only reason they're doing this is to eliminate competition."

He said Debonair would "look at every legal means at our disposal" to stop the plan.

EasyJet's chairman and founder, Stelios Haji-Ioannou, has also threatened to sue BA if it starts a low-cost carrier. He said last month that a new carrier, charging below-cost prices, would amount to an abuse of BA's dominant position under the European Union's Treaty of Rome.

"We're worried about the anti-competitive angle," said James Rothnie, EasyJet's marketing director. He said EasyJet planned to examine whether BA would use its own reservation system or link any other operations with the planned low-cost airline.

Virgin Group, which operates Virgin Express and has clashed with BA over airport slots and marketing, said it would support any complaints to the European Commission. Analysts said BA's move, which could also anger its unions, demonstrated BA's concern about the growing competition from budget airlines.

"It's a defensive move into what certainly can't be a very high-margin business," said Kevin Fogarty, an analyst at Daiwa Europe. "But strategically, it's something they're probably better off doing than not if they fear that competitors are hitting the main scheduled business."

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

LGT Decides To Sell Off Funds Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Liechtenstein Global Trust, a Liechtenstein bank, said Monday it was seeking a buyer for its LGT Asset Management division — a sale that could generate as much as $1.2 billion — to focus on managing money for wealthy individuals.

The move marks a reversal of the bank's strategy. Just over a year ago, LGT was putting the finishing touches on a $300 million purchase of the U.S. institutional fund manager Chancellor.

Chancellor is one of the units LGT put up for sale Monday, along with GT Global Mutual Funds, which is based in San Francisco and in Britain. No buyer has yet been named.

The sale could be the industry's second-biggest transaction this year, behind Zurich Group's $1.7 billion purchase of Scudder, Stevens & Clark Inc. Transactions are sweeping the business as banks, insurers and brokerage firms covet the fees that portfolio managers earn.

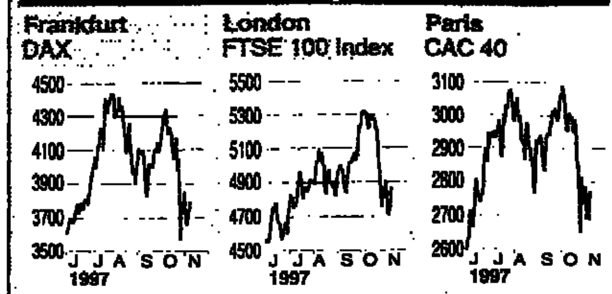
"In light of the rapid consolidating and merging of several large asset-management firms, we believe that LGT is no longer the best parent to further develop the considerable opportunities available to the asset-management business," said LGT's chairman and chief executive, Prince Philipp von und zu Liechtenstein.

Analysts welcomed the move, saying it would give LGT more latitude in the lucrative private-banking sector, especially if LGT can find a suitable target.

"It's a bit embarrassing that they have to sell just a year after they bought Chancellor," said Madeleine Hofmann, an analyst at Credit Suisse Group. "Still, it's courageous to make the decision, and it seems to be the right one."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	877.03	852.05	+2.93
Brussels	BEL-20	2,367.97	2,316.42	+2.23
Frankfurt	DAX	3,794.61	3,730.94	+1.71
Copenhagen	Stock Market	617.07	613.15	+0.64
Helsinki	HEX General	3,428.08	3,333.08	+2.85
Oslo	OBX	674.74	668.35	+0.96
London	FTSE 100	4,867.08	4,741.80	+2.64
Madrid	Stock Exchange	571.00	554.18	+3.04
Milan	MIBTEL	15136	14852	+1.91
Paris	CAC 40	2,772.99	2,696.04	+2.85
Stockholm	SX 16	3,120.46	3,031.17	+2.95
Vienna	ATX	1,262.13	1,251.43	+0.86
Zurich	SPI	3,513.22	3,439.84	+2.13

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Fasa Renault SA**, the Spanish unit of the French carmaker, said nine-month profit soared to 729 million pesetas ($5 million) from 222 million pesetas a year earlier as its sales in Spain rose 13.4 percent. Total sales rose 1.2 percent to 550.1 billion pesetas despite a slump in exports, especially to France.
- **British Steel PLC**'s first-half profit fell a smaller-than-expected 46 percent, to £95 million ($161 million), as the strong pound undercut prices received for steel sold abroad.
- **Beatrix Mines Ltd.**'s shareholders agreed to financing plans that opened the way for the South African company to be used as the vehicle for **Goldco**, the merged gold assets of **Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd.** and **Gencor Ltd.**
- **Spain** nominated Pedro Solbes, a former finance minister, for consideration as president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The current president, Jacques de Larosiere, is due to step down in January.
- **Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA**'s board approved a $4.68 billion takeover bid by **ING Groep NV** after major shareholders said they supported the offer. *Bloomberg, Reuters*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Nov. 17
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 877.03
Previous: 852.05

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	39.50	38.80	39.40	38
Aegon	167.90	165	167.30	163.50
Ahold	51.40	50	51.10	48.90
Akzo Nobel	345.50	336	341	331
Baan Co.	138	135.60	137.10	130.90
Bols Wess cva	31.30	30.20	30.30	30.10
CSM cva	88	85.50	88	86.30
Dordtsche Pet	102.70	100	101.70	99.10
DSM	177.50	175	177.50	174.60
Elsevier	31.40	31	31.30	30.80
Fortis Amev	81	79.70	80.60	78
Getronics	68.50	68	68	68
G-Broc cva	51.50	50.30	51	50
Hagemeyer	84	81.50	83.70	79
Heineken	333.50	327.50	332	325.80
Hoogovens cva	89.40	87	89.10	85.70
Hunt Douglas	81.40	80.10	80.20	80
ING Group	83.20	82	82.30	80.70
KLM	70.30	69.10	69.80	68.60
KNP BT	45.80	44.50	44.60	44.80
KPN	80.30	78.50	79.60	78.20
Nedlloyd Gp	53.80	51.90	51.90	51.90
Nutricia	57	55.30	57	54.60
Oce Grinten	204	197.50	203.50	194
Philips Elec	138.50	132.50	137.20	130.90
Polygram	109.90	106.50	107	105.90
Randstad Hdg	74.50	72.50	73.30	73
Robeco	180.50	177.70	180.50	177.70
Rodamco	57.10	56.80	57	56.80
Rolinco	170.50	168.90	170	167.10
Rorento	119.40	118.10	118.10	117.70
Royal Dutch	104	101.70	103.80	100.50
Unilever cva	112.40	110.50	112.40	109.10
Vendex Intl	103.20	101.20	103.20	100.50
VNU	48.40	47.10	48	47.50
Wolters Kl cva	243.70	238.60	243.70	237.70

Bangkok
SET index: 441.87
Previous: 456.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	188	176	181	188
Bangkok Bk F	145	139	143	141
Krung Thai Bk	18	16.50	16.50	18
PTT Explor	390	376	378	380
Siam Cement F	406	390	390	406
Siam Com Bk F	80.50	78	80.50	81.50
Telecomasia	19.75	18	18.75	19.75
Thai Airways	49	47	47.50	48.25
Thai Farm Bk F	105	99	102	105
Utd Comm	54	53	53	58.50

Bombay
Sensex 30 index: 3578.10
Previous: 3569.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	568	549	559	568
Hindust Lever	1304	1283.25	1300.75	1292.25
Hindust Petlm	450	442	444.25	444.75
Ind Dev Bk	87	85	87	84.25
ITC	544	533.75	541.50	537.75
Mahanagar Tel	232.50	225.50	229.25	228.25
Reliance Ind	168.50	163.25	167.50	165.75
State Bk India	248.25	241.50	246.75	244.25
Steel Authority	14	13.50	13.75	14
Tata Eng Loco	327.50	309.75	315.75	327

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2367.97
Previous: 2316.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	1560	1530	1560	1500
Barco Ind	6920	6740	6890	6760
BBL	9500	9350	9450	9240
CBR	3160	3125	3160	3100
Colruyt	18575	18300	18400	18000
Delhaize Lion	1790	1755	1775	1755
Electrabel	8240	8190	8230	8190
Electrafina	3350	3300	3350	3255
Fortis AG	7130	7000	7070	6850
Gevaert	1460	1400	1402	1360
GBL	5220	5140	5180	5090
Gen Banque	15150	14850	15075	14675
Kredietbank	14850	14650	14800	14150
Petrofina	13875	13750	13850	13575
Powerfin	5100	5100	5100	5060
Royale Belge	9450	9200	9420	9460
Soc Gen Belg	3315	3200	3300	3200
Solvay	2175	2090	2165	2060
Tractebel	3085	3055	3065	3055
UCB	119100	117750	118300	117650

Copenhagen
Stock index: 617.07
Previous: 613.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	422	407	420	412.68
Carlsberg B	349	336	340	345
Codan Fors	905	905	905	900
Danisco	355	340	347	345
Den Danske Bk	755	743	753	742
D/S Svendborg B	410000	410000	410000	405000
D/S 1912 B	295000	289275	290000	286000
FLS Ind B	175	165	171	162.84
Kob Lufthavne	800	794	800	788
Nvo Nordisk B	755	733	754.75	740
Sophus Ber B	1010	985	1006	979
Tele Danmk B	397	391	394	385
Tryg Baltica	400	389	393.04	395
Unidanmark A	480	477	475	468

Frankfurt
DAX: 3794.61
Previous: 3730.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	149.50	148	148.50	146
Adidas	242	240	241.30	235.90
Allianz Hdg	401	396.50	398	394
Altana	127.50	126	126	123.20
Bk Berlin	39.70	39.40	39.40	39.80
BASF	58.55	57.60	58.10	57.67
Bayer Hypo Bk	74.20	73.30	73.40	73.20
Bay Vereinsbank	101.50	100.80	101.30	100.40
Bayer	62.45	61.55	62.30	61.35
Beiersdorf	73.50	72.10	72.60	72.30
Bewag	40	39.20	40	39.50
BMW	1234	1225	1228	1192
CKAG Colonia	148.50	146	146	147.50
Commerzbank	61.30	60.30	61.10	58.60
Daimler Benz	116.80	114.70	116.70	114.70
Degussa	81.20	78.50	79	79.50
Deutsche Bank	108.70	107.15	107.15	106.15
Deut Telekom	34.80	34.30	34.80	34.30
Dresdner Bank	68.30	67.40	67.40	65.10
Fresenius	270	262	263	267
Fresenius Med	112.50	110.50	110.50	110.50
Fried Krupp	366.50	361.50	361.50	366
Gehe	90.50	90	90	91
Heidelbg Zmt	141	136	139	135
Henkel pfd	104.40	103.60	104.30	100.30
HEW	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	460
Hochtief	68.50	68.30	68.50	68.70
Hoechst	70.30	69	70.30	68.30
Karstadt	588	581	581	572
Lahmeyer	76	75.40	75.60	74.50
Linde	1033	1020	1024	1025
Lufthansa R	31.80	31.20	31.40	30.90
MAN	537	515	531.20	515
Mannesmann	779	765	776	765
Metallgesellschaft	34	33.45	33.50	33.50
Metro	78.80	77.80	78.80	78.40
Muench Rueck R	552	547.50	552	534.80
Preussag	457	455	457	451
RWE	80	79.20	80	79
SAP pfd	494	488	490.20	483.50
Schering	163.30	161	163.30	157
SGL Carbon	227	225.50	226.50	226
Siemens	102.20	100.40	100.90	100.90
Springer (Axel)	1350	1350	1350	1325
Suedzucker	880	872	872	883
Thyssen	412	409.20	409.90	413
Veba	96.95	95.20	96.20	95.45
VEW	600	590	600	582.75
Viag	900	880	893	862.50
Volkswagen	926	913	921	906

Helsinki
HEX General index: 3428.80
Previous: 3333.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	47	47	47	45.50
Huhtamaki I	233	223.90	232	223
Kemira	52	51	51.10	52.30
Kesko	74	73.50	73.50	73
Merita A	25.80	25.40	25.80	25.40
Metra B	134	133.50	134	132
Metso-Serla B	46	45	45.50	44.50
Neste	122	120	122	117
Nokia A	444.80	437	442	418
Orion-Yhtymae	205	203	205	202.10
Outokumpu A	74	71	71.20	72
UPM-Kymmene	124	121.50	123	122
Valmet	77.80	76.60	76.70	75.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 10419.75
Previous: 9957.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	7	6.70	6.80	6.80
Bk East Asia	16.90	16.30	16.65	16
Cathay Pacific	7.60	7.15	7.30	7.30
Cheung Kong	53	50.75	51.75	49.40
CK Infrastruct	19.30	18.40	19.30	17.90
China Light	38.30	36.50	37.70	36
Citic Pacific	32.90	32	32.50	31.20
Dao Heng Bk	18.30	17.50	17.80	17.20
First Pacific	5.65	5.40	5.55	5.25
Hang Lung Dev	11.30	10.70	10.80	10.70
Hang Seng Bk	65	62.25	63.50	60.75
Henderson Inv	7	6.65	6.75	6.60
Henderson Ld	40	38.60	39.90	37.80
HK China Gas	14.50	13.85	14.10	13.80
HK Electric	27.80	26.75	27	26.30
HK Telecomm	15.25	14.95	15.05	14.65
Hopewell Hdgs	2.30	2.15	2.20	2.15
HSBC Hdgs	180.50	176.50	179	171.50
Hutchison Wh	53.50	51	52	49
Hysan Dev	16.30	15.55	16	15.45
Johnson El Hdg	21.50	21.30	21.50	21.80
Kerry Props	13.70	13.45	13.60	13.50
New World Dev	25.25	24	25.25	23.30
Oriental Press	1.97	1.92	1.97	1.93
Pearl Oriental	0.53	0.48	0.49	0.48
SHK Props	56.25	53.75	55.25	52
Shun Tak Hdgs	2.70	2.60	2.60	2.58
Sino Land Co.	4.65	4.50	4.63	4.42
Sth China Post	5.80	5.60	5.70	5.60
Swire Pac A	40.50	39.70	40	38.80
Wharf Hdgs	16.45	15.40	16.05	14.95
Wheelock	8.50	8.30	8.40	8.15

Jakarta
Composite index: 439.54
Previous: 436.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2050	2000	2000	1975
Bk Intl Indon	700	650	675	650
Bk Negara	700	675	675	700
Gudang Garm	8950	8500	8700	8475
Indocement	1725	1700	1700	1700
Indofood	2725	2625	2650	2700
Indosat	8500	8400	8500	8300
Sampoerna HM	5500	5250	5300	5350
Semen Gresik	3600	3550	3550	3600
Telekomunikasi	2925	2800	2900	2800

Johannesburg
All Market: 6427.84
Previous: 6373.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABSA Group	30.25	29.30	29.45	30
AngloAm Coal	266.40	265	265	265
AngloAm Corp	193	187	189	184
AngloAm Gold	197	192	192.80	192
AngloAm Ind	142	138	138	138
AngloAM Plat	73	71.20	71.60	72
AVMIN	7.60	7.35	7.35	7.60
Barlow	45.75	44.90	45.50	44.90
C.G. Smith	22	20	20.90	20.70
De Beers	108.20	106	107	107
Driefontein	29	28.10	29	28.50
Fst Natl Bk	40.50	40	40.50	39.25
Gencor	8	7.30	7.30	7.65
GFSA	64	60.70	60.80	61.50
Imperial Hdgs	61	60	61	59.20
Ingwe Coal	19.50	19	19.50	19
Iscor	2.42	2.38	2.41	2.37
Johnnies Indl	55	54.60	54.80	54.10
Liberty Hdgs	317	310	310	310
Liberty Life	118	113.80	114	113.60
LibLife Strat	16.40	16.25	16.40	15.75
Minorco	90.50	89.50	89.50	90
Nampak	15.50	15	15	15.30
Nedcor	106	102	105	100
Rembrandt Gp	40.70	39.70	39.90	39.75
Richemont	53.90	52	53.70	51.90
SA Breweries	122.40	120.80	121.40	120
Samancor	31	31	31	31.50
Sasol	57.20	55.20	55.70	55
SBIC	210	206	208	207.20
Tiger Oats	68.90	67	68	66.50

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 667.29
Previous: 677.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	5.20	5	5	5.15
Genting	9.35	9.25	9.25	9.40
Mal Banking	13	12.70	12.70	12.90
Mal Intl Ship F	6.20	6.10	6.15	6.20
Petronas Gas	9.35	9.15	9.25	9.40
Proton	7.95	7.50	7.50	7.95
Public Bk	2.17	2.11	2.12	2.10
Renong	3	2.90	2.90	3
Resorts World	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.60
Rothmans PM	28.75	28.50	28.75	28.50
Sime Darby	4.40	4.24	4.24	4.36
Telekom Mal	9.90	9	9.25	9.85
Tenaga	8	7.70	8	7.90
Utd Engineers	6.45	6.15	6.25	6.20
YTL	4.14	4.06	4.12	4.12

London
FT-SE 100: 4867.08
Previous: 4741.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	9.60	9.29	9.55	9.29
Allied Domecq	5.45	5.11	5.34	5.22
Anglian Water	8.12	7.90	7.94	7.95
Argos	6.65	6.58	6.63	6.60
Asda Group	1.67	1.61	1.64	1.63
Assoc Br Foods	5.70	5.39	5.48	5.40
BAA	5.85	4.91	4.96	4.94
Barclays	15.10	14.60	14.90	14.60
Bass	9	8.60	8.76	8.62
BAT Ind	5.50	5.31	5.47	5.31
Bank Scotland	5.15	4.83	5.06	4.83
Blue Circle	3.60	3.43	3.56	3.43
BOC Group	9.65	9.42	9.59	9.42
Boots	8.99	8.75	8.75	8.79
BPB Ind	3.28	3.25	3.28	3.25
Brit Aerosp	15.70	15.33	15.52	15.48
Brit Airways	5.92	5.50	5.68	5.50
BG	2.75	2.64	2.67	2.65
Brit Land	6.72	6.56	6.66	6.56
Brit Petm	8.75	8.33	8.52	8.37
BSkyB	4.26	4.03	4.13	4.03
Brit Steel	1.60	1.45	1.50	1.45
Brit Telecom	4.67	4.41	4.41	4.59
BTR	2.04	1.96	2.02	1.96
Burmah Castrol	10.40	10	10.20	10
Burton Gp	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.41
Cable Wireless	5.32	4.97	5.13	5.13
Cadbury Schw	6.14	5.88	6.08	5.88
Carlton Comm	4.80	4.51	4.54	4.51
Coml Union	7.78	7.40	7.72	7.40
Compass Gp	6.60	6.54	6.54	6.54
Courtaulds	2.88	2.83	2.88	2.85
Dixons	6.80	6.60	6.79	6.60
Electrocomponents	4.28	4.25	4.26	4.26
EMI Group	5.20	5	5.12	5.09
Energy Group	6.40	6.21	6.26	6.22
Enterprise Oil	6.78	6.20	6.52	6.43
Fam Colonial	1.63	1.59	1.63	1.59
Genl Accident	10	9.44	9.60	9.44
GEC	4.02	3.92	4	3.92
GKN	12.85	12.28	12.82	12.30
Glaxo Wellcome	12.70	12.10	12.61	12.10
Granada Gp	8.15	7.90	8.01	7.90
Grand Met	5.75	5.60	5.72	5.60
GRE	3.13	2.82	2.98	2.82
Greenalls Gp	3.77	3.65	3.73	3.67
Guinness	5.80	5.56	5.72	5.56
GUS	7.09	6.75	7	6.76
Hays	7.30	7.15	7.20	7.23
HSBC Hldgs	14.55	13.46	13.98	13.46
ICI	8.97	8.26	8.50	8.27
Impl Tobacco	3.92	3.88	3.89	3.88
Kingfisher	8.35	8.21	8.29	8.24
Ladbroke	2.74	2.67	2.71	2.67
Land Sec	10	9.55	9.84	9.56
Lasmo	3	2.76	2.81	2.78
Legal Genl Grp	5.01	4.90	5	4.90
Lloyds TSB Gp	7.36	6.99	7.15	6.99
LucasVarity	2.15	1.95	2	1.98
Marks Spencer	6.15	5.20	5.97	5.82
MEPC	5.22	5.13	5.22	5.17
Mercury Asset	12.87	12.36	12.87	12.36
National Grid	2.99	2.87	2.93	2.91
Natl Power	5.41	5.21	5.38	5.33
NatWest	8.80	8.55	8.72	8.55
Next	7.48	7.32	7.33	7.35
Norwich Union	3.70	3.53	3.61	3.61
Orange	2.40	2.47	2.51	2.48
P&O	7.05	6.73	6.78	6.81
Pearson	7.88	7.64	7.88	7.64
Pilkington	1.36	1.34	1.34	1.35
PowerGen	7.75	7.20	7.40	7.28
Premier Farnell	4.71	4.10	4.21	4.13
Prudential	6.60	6.31	6.49	6.31
Railtrack Gp	10.20	9.80	10.09	9.98
Rank Group	3.60	3.47	3.49	3.48
Reckitt Colm	8.60	8.31	8.55	8.31
Redland	3.38	3.30	3.31	3.33
Reed Intl	5.99	5.75	5.89	5.79
Rentokil Initial	2.42	2.28	2.34	2.28
Reuters Hdgs	6.80	6.32	6.61	6.32
Rexam	2.95	2.88	2.88	2.94
RTZ reg	7.90	7.45	7.54	7.55
RMC Group	10.50	9.02	9.34	9.02
Rolls Royce	2.45	2.37	2.43	2.37
Royal Bk Scot	6.60	6.36	6.50	6.36
Royal & Sun All	5.35	5.09	5.26	5.09
Safeway	4.30	3.97	4.01	4
Sainsbury	5	4.80	4.99	4.95
Schroders	17.99	16	16.87	16.15
Scot Newcastle	6.74	6.48	6.74	6.48
Scot Power	4.96	4.56	4.59	4.53
Securicor	2.85	2.82	2.83	2.79
Severn Trent	9.25	8.85	8.96	8.95
Shell Transp R	4.21	4.01	4.13	4.01
Siebe	11.20	10.50	10.85	10.75
Smith Nephew	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.71
SmithKline	5.55	5.32	5.50	5.32
Smiths Ind	8.20	7.80	7.95	7.82
Sthern Elec	4.55	4.40	4.56	4.40
Stagecoach	8.45	8.10	8.35	8.13
Stand Charter	6.70	6.22	6.33	6.22
Tate & Lyle	4.63	4.60	4.63	4.61
Tesco	5	4.79	4.89	4.88
Thames Water	8.90	8.61	8.87	8.72
3i Group	4.88	4.66	4.82	4.75
TI Group	5.20	4.90	5.04	4.90
Tomkins	3.05	2.85	2.88	2.86
Unilever	4.63	4.46	4.56	4.46
Utd Assurance	5.04	4.95	5.02	4.99
Utd News	7.85	7.07	7.27	7.21
Utd Utilities	7.55	7.27	7.38	7.29
Vendome Lx uts	3.38	3.28	3.28	3.37
Vodafone	3.60	3.47	3.58	3.47
Whitbread	8.35	8.15	8.20	8.20
Williams Hdgs	3.85	3.43	3.53	3.43
Wolseley	5.45	4.93	5.15	4.95
WPP Group	2.79	2.75	2.77	2.77
Zeneca	17.95	17.28	17.61	17.28

Madrid
Bolsa index: 571.00
Previous: 554.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	21700	21500	21680	20900
ACESA	2000	1945	1995	1910
Aguas Barcelon	5900	5740	5800	5790
Argentaria	8590	8490	8510	8450
BBV	4035	3940	4035	3850
Banesto	1350	1330	1330	1290
Bankinter	7620	7360	7590	7280
Bco Central Hisp	2880	2735	2880	2690
Bco Popular	8500	8290	8490	8130
Bco Santander	4050	3990	4050	3915
CEPSA	4450	4400	4410	4370
Continente	2800	2710	2755	2750
Corp Mapfre	6350	6230	6300	6200
Endesa	2730	2690	2710	2685
FECSA	1245	1220	1245	1195
Gas Natural	6590	6360	6590	6170
Iberdrola	1810	1785	1795	1780
Pryca	2250	2125	2238	2090
Repsol	6460	6320	6450	6330
Sevillana Elec	1385	1340	1360	1330
Tabacalera	11840	11150	11740	11100
Telefonica	4075	3940	4070	3865
Union Fenosa	1435	1420	1430	1420
Valenc Cement	2880	2850	2880	2850

Manila
PSE index: 1892.07
Previous: 1844.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala	14	13.25	14	13
Ayala Land	13.75	13.25	13.50	13.25
Bk Philip Isl	93.50	93	93.50	92
C&P Homes	2.75	2.55	2.55	2.75
Manila Elec A	71	67.50	71	67.50
Metro Bank	295	277.50	290	280
Petron	3.60	3.45	3.45	3.45
PCIBank	137	133	135	137
Phil Long Dist	850	835	835	840
San Miguel B	48.50	46	47.50	45
SM Prime Hdg	6.40	6.20	6.40	6

Mexico
Bolsa index: 4626.45
Previous: 4532.67

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	61.10	60.00	61.00	59.80
Banacci B	17.40	17.00	17.24	16.70
Cemex CPO	31.20	30.00	30.75	29.80
Cifra C	14.50	14.20	14.36	13.90
Emp Modema	39.90	39.80	39.80	39.50
Gpo Carso A1	51.40	51.00	51.00	50.00
Gpo F Bcomer	2.96	2.84	2.85	2.81
Gpo Fin Inbursa	31.00	30.50	30.50	29.70
Kimb Clark Mex	37.50	35.00	35.00	34.80
Televisa CPO	143.40	142.30	142.40	142.00
TelMex L	19.06	18.80	18.90	18.58

Milan
MIB Telematico: 15136.00
Previous: 14852.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	15465	15280	15410	14940
Bca Comm Ital	4900	4800	4850	4680
Bca Fideuram	6885	6685	6780	6540
Bca di Roma	1600	1572	1590	1540
Benetton	25700	25050	25700	25050
Credito Italiano	4400	4315	4325	4270
Edison	9370	9240	9295	9240
ENI	10265	10140	10160	9950
Fiat	5020	4795	4875	4830
Generali Assic	40150	38650	38900	39250
IMI	17290	16890	17290	16600
INA	3050	2990	3040	2965
Italgas	6615	6530	6545	6440
Mediaset	8650	8385	8640	8265
Mediobanca	12200	11980	12155	11695
Montedison	1356	1325	1330	1318
Olivetti	1008	987	987	984
Parmalat	2360	2295	2310	2265
Pirelli	4335	4205	4245	4125
RAS	15930	15550	15630	15615
Rolo Banca	23700	23050	23050	22550
S Paolo Torino	13800	13500	13625	13090
Telecom Italia	10670	10560	10625	10370
TIM	6770	6655	6730	6495

Montreal
Industrials index: 3334.47
Previous: 3291.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	43.40	43¼	43¼	43
Cdn Tire A	29.05	28.70	28.70	28¾
Cdn Util A	40	39¾	39.80	39.90
CT Finl Svc	46.70	46.70	46.70	46.70
Gaz Metro	18.95	18¾	18¾	18.80
Gt-West Lifeco	34⅛	33⅞	34.10	33¾
Imasco	48	47.70	47.85	46¾
Investors Grp	45.50	45	45.25	44.75
Loblaw Cos	22¾	22.35	22¾	22.15
Natl Bk Canada	22½	21.60	22.45	21.40
Power Corp	45½	44.60	45	44.15
Power Finl	45	44½	44.70	43.55
Quebecor B	28.90	28½	28½	28¼
Rogers Comm B	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.10
Royal Bk Cda	77.40	76.15	77⅛	74.80

Oslo
OBX index: 674.74
Previous: 668.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	120.50	120	120	119
Bergesen Dy A	212.50	205	205	210.50
Christiania Bk	26.50	26.10	26.10	26
Den norske Bk	30.60	30.40	30.60	30.20
Elkem	106	103.50	104	103
Hafslund A	41	40.50	40.50	41.30
Kvaerner Asa	357	335	349	340
Norsk Hydro	377	369	369	365
Norske Skog A	232	229	232	226.50
Nycomed A	187	186	186	186
Orkla Asa A	625	615	619	606
Petm GeoSvc	510	498	498	502
Saga Petlm A	138	136	138	134
Schibsted	128	125	125	125
Transocean Off	385	385	385	385
Storebrand Asa	50	49.50	50	50

Paris
CAC-40: 2772.99
Previous: 2696.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	1075	1059	1066	1025
AGF	298	296.10	297.70	295.50
Air Liquide	920	909	918	898
Alcatel Alsth	700	690	700	674
Axa-UAP	409.50	405.50	408	400
Bancaire	760	750	755	745
BIC	399	392.30	392.70	382
BNP	261.80	257	260.80	248.50
Canal Plus	1034	1012	1022	1001
Carrefour	3033	2968	2972	2951
Casino	326	320.50	325.80	327
CCF	338	332	334.20	327.30
Cetelem	636	620	620	615
Christian Dior	603	583	596	585
CLF-Dexia Fran	609	593	593	592
Credit Agricole	1250	1235	1250	1250
Danone	929	915	928	904
Elf-Aquitaine	732	713	727	693
Eridania BS	883	870	883	855
Eurodisney	7.85	7.70	7.85	7.80
Eurotunnel	5.80	5.45	5.70	5.70
France Telecom	218	215.10	216.80	214.70
Gen. Eaux	760	733	746	739
Havas	384	376.60	380.90	371.90
Imetal	679	659	671	664
Lafarge	358.50	347	358	339.70
Legrand	1081	1065	1080	1045
L'Oreal	2175	2135	2172	2100
LVMH	975	954	973	979
Michelin B	313.50	308.20	311	303
Paribas A	415.80	411	411	403.40
Pernod Ricard	302.50	293	294	297.10
Peugeot Cit	649	616	621	629
Pinault-Print	2865	2814	2833	2772
Promodes	1944	1911	1935	1860
Renault	155	151.10	151.70	146.80
Rexel	1600	1526	1555	1578
Rh-Poulenc A	254.50	248.50	250.20	247
Sanofi	559	539	559	530
Schneider	315	306	307.90	301.50
SEB	695	670	688	675
SGS Thomson	417.90	407.70	414.50	390
Ste Generale	756	746	751	736
Sodexho	2900	2813	2813	2860
St Gobain	817	795	798	782
Suez (Cie)	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.20
Suez Lyon Eaux	613	600	605	591
Synthelabo	684	647	674	679
Thomson CSF	152	145	149	145.90
Total B	654	636	650	617
Usinor	91.30	87.60	89.25	88.70
Valeo	385	368	384	359.50

São Paulo
Bovespa index: 9104.14
Previous: 8731.79

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	7.70	7.00	7.550	6.90
Brahma Pfd	640.00	610.00	635.00	600.00
Cemig Pfd	45.20	42.80	44.90	40.00
CESP Pfd	72.00	67.00	70.01	64.99
Copel	11.00	9.970	10.80	9.70
Eletrobras	532.00	520.00	523.00	509.99
Itaubanco Pfd	530.00	500.00	525.00	500.00
Light Servicios	410.00	350.00	400.00	345.00
Lightpar	280.00	262.00	277.00	250.00
Petrobras Pfd	231.00	220.00	226.00	211.99
Paulista Luz	130.00	121.00	123.01	115.00
Sid Nacional	34.80	32.00	32.00	35.00
Souza Cruz	7.60	7.39	7.40	7.45
Telebras Pfd	115.00	110.00	112.00	108.50
Telemig	120.00	112.00	118.49	109.99
Telerj	102.14	97.00	101.50	92.00
Telesp Pfd	279.00	260.00	272.00	249.00
Unibanco	32.00	31.00	31.00	29.97
Usiminas Pfd	7.50	6.90	7.00	7.00
CVRD Pfd	22.50	22.00	22.10	21.50

Seoul
Composite index: 496.98
Previous: 519.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	57500	52000	53000	56000
Daewoo Heavy	5700	5300	5370	5500
Hyundai Eng.	14700	13900	14100	14300
Kia Motors	7300	6900	6900	7340
Korea El Pwr	15000	13500	13500	13900
Korea Exch Bk	4540	4210	4250	4450
LG Semicon	21500	19800	20000	21000
Pohang Iron St	46300	43000	43500	44800
Samsung Display	35400	33000	34600	35100
Samsung Elec	45400	42000	42200	43400
Shinhan Bank	7370	7100	7200	7150
SK Telecom	340000	307500	310500	335000

Singapore
Straits Times: 1698.65
Previous: 1708.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
Cerebos Pac	4.60	4.56	4.58	4.64
City Devlts	7.40	7.30	7.40	7.25
Cycle Carriage	7.15	7.05	7.15	6.95
Dairy Farm Intl*	0.90	0.87	0.88	0.88
DBS foreign	14.70	14.50	14.50	14.60
DBS Land	2.75	2.71	2.72	2.75
Fraser & Neave	8.10	7.90	7.95	8.05
HK Land*	2.27	2.20	2.23	2.17
Jard Matheson*	5.80	5.65	5.65	5.65
Jard Strategic*	2.90	2.85	2.86	2.84
Keppel A	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.25
Keppel Bank	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.77
Keppel Fels	4.92	4.74	4.88	4.74
Keppel Land	2.35	2.29	2.34	2.33
OCBC foreign	9.35	9.15	9.20	9.25
OS Union Bk F	6.20	5.90	6.20	5.90
Parkway Hdgs	4.20	4.12	4.20	4.14
Sembawang	5.10	5	5	5
Sing Air foreign	11.40	11.30	11.40	11.40
Sing Land	4.56	4.50	4.50	4.50
Sing Press F	21.50	20.50	21.30	20.50
Sing Tech Ind	2	1.97	1.98	1.96
Sing Telecomm	2.73	2.65	2.69	2.58
Tat Lee Bank	2.58	2.56	2.57	2.58
Utd Industrial	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73
Utd OSea Bk F	9.56	9.40	9.45	9.20
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.11	2.06	2.07	2.11

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 3120.46
Previous: 3031.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	96	94.50	95	95.50
ABB A	88	86	86	84.50
AssiDoman	210	200	205	199
Astra A	125.50	123	123.50	122
Atlas Copco A	222	216	221	217
Autoliv	306	301	301.50	300
Electrolux B	600	583	590	582
Ericsson B	318.50	312.50	318	301
Hennes B	323	317	323	315.50
Incentive A	655	646	650	641
Investor B	352.50	348	349.50	346.50
MoDo B	220	212	218	210
Nordbanken	253	248	250.50	250
Pharm/Upjohn	244	235	243.50	234
Sandvik B	224	218.50	219	215.50
Scania B	178.50	175	178.50	174
SCA B	171	167	171	166
S-E Banken A	82.50	81	81	81.50
Skandia Fors	369	361	362	359.50
Skanska B	297	291	291	292
SKF B	175.50	172	174.50	171.50
Sparbanken A	178	176	177.50	176.50
Stora A	102.50	99	102.50	98
Sv Handels A	252	250	251.50	249
Volvo B	206.50	204	205.50	198.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2487.70
Previous: 2479.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.36
ANZ Bking	10.32	10.05	10.28	10.09
BHP	14.28	13.67	13.88	14.10
Boral	3.80	3.74	3.79	3.76
Brambles Ind.	27.45	27	27.30	26.99
CBA	17.30	17.09	17.17	17.05
CC Amatil	11.05	10.80	10.90	10.70
Coles Myer	7.35	7.21	7.25	7.18
Comalco	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.82
CSR	4.61	4.50	4.56	4.52
Fosters Brew	2.73	2.64	2.65	2.62
Goodman Fld	2.18	2.14	2.16	2.13
ICI Australia	11.08	10.80	10.86	10.80
Lend Lease	28.60	27.39	28.18	27.38
MIM Hdgs	1.21	1.13	1.14	1.20
Nat Aust Bank	20.90	20.47	20.50	20.46
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.40	2.30	2.36	2.29
News Corp	7.30	7.20	7.25	7.22
Pacific Dunlop	3.10	3.03	3.05	3.01
Pioneer Intl	3.84	3.78	3.79	3.77
Pub Broadcast	8.25	8.16	8.25	8.23
Rio Tinto	16.85	16.40	16.51	16.71
St George Bank	8.70	8.57	8.68	8.54
WMC	5.35	5.07	5.13	5.40
Westpac Bking	9.04	8.80	9	8.71
Woodside Pet	11.40	11.25	11.27	11.21
Woolworths	4.60	4.46	4.50	4.49

Taipei
Stock Market index: 7690.54
Previous: 7492.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	135	131	134	132
Chang Hwa Bk	96	93.50	95	93.50
Chiao Tung Bk	68	66	67.50	66.50
China Develpmt	91	86.50	90.50	89
China Steel	23.20	22.80	23	22.90
First Bank	96	93	95.50	94
Formosa Plastic	51	48.50	50	49.50
Hua Nan Bk	102.50	100	101.50	100
Intl Comm Bk	54.50	52.50	53.50	52.50
Nan Ya Plastics	51.50	49.60	51	50.50
Shin Kong Life	89	84.50	88.50	85.50
Taiwan Semi	126.50	116	126	119
Tatung	33.50	32.40	32.80	32.10
Utd Micro Elec	66.50	61.50	66	62
Utd World Chin	56.50	55	56.50	55

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 16283.32
Previous: 15862.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1190	1100	1170	1090
All Nippon Air	596	560	595	541
Amway	2660	2570	2630	2450
Asahi Bank	613	523	600	513
Asahi Chem	589	545	586	524
Asahi Glass	835	770	831	769
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	1790	1580	1750	1540
Bk Yokohama	420	368	415	368
Bridgestone	2650	2540	2640	2510
Canon	3000	2800	2980	2750
Chubu Elec	2080	2030	2080	2060
Chugoku Elec	1960	1870	1920	1900
Dai Nipp Print	2450	2260	2430	2230
Daiei	600	521	570	515
Dai-Ichi Kang	967	957	967	867
Daiwa Bank	349	325	343	325
Daiwa House	1080	1010	1040	1000
Daiwa Sec	630	577	630	575
DDI	4250a	3900a	4100a	3870a
Denso	2280	2130	2280	2110
East Japan Ry	5800a	5710a	5800a	5700a
Eisai	1740	1680	1740	1670
Fanuc	4700	4450	4690	4460
Fuji Bank	874	874	874	774
Fuji Photo	4640	4300	4500	4220
Fujitsu	1370	1310	1370	1290
Hachijuni Bk	1160	1090	1110	1090
Hitachi	938	899	938	888
Honda Motor	4330	4200	4310	4190
IBJ	1090	1010	1090	990
IHI	284	260	280	260
Itochu	435	415	433	394
Ito-Yokado	6180	5850	6020	5650
JAL	402	395	395	390
Japan Tobacco	9900a	9560a	9610a	9530a
Jusco	2310	2250	2290	2210
Kajima	493	460	490	470
Kansai Elec	2170	2080	2170	2100
Kao	1720	1680	1710	1680
Kawasaki Hvy	319	293	318	289
Kawa Steel	225	213	224	215
Kinki Nipp Ry	713	703	710	683
Kirin Brewery	990	940	972	941
Kobe Steel	138	126	137	125
Komatsu	713	662	712	671
Kubota	458	419	419	400
Kyocera	6440	6140	6430	6110
Kyushu Elec	2020	1930	1980	1960
LTCB	330	261	318	271
Marubeni	375	332	372	328
Marui	2060	1950	2040	1940
Matsu Comm	3870	3520	3850	3450
Matsu Elec Ind	2000	1930	1990	1910
Matsu Elec Wk	1080	1030	1060	1030
Mitsubishi	1020	940	1010	911
Mitsubishi Ch	283	256	282	250
Mitsubishi El	363	335	355	341
Mitsubishi Est	1410	1290	1410	1250
Mitsubishi Hvy	529	495	514	489
Mitsubishi Mot	470	456	460	409
Mitsubishi Tr	1380	1380	1380	1180
Mitsui	954	876	930	875
Mitsui Fudosn	1280	1180	1270	1140
Mitsui Trust	363	313	350	305
Murata Mfg	4460	4310	4440	4330
NEC	1330	1260	1330	1240
Nikko Sec	1560	1460	1560	1470
Nikon	405	370	405	380
Nintendo	11600	11000	11500	11000
Nipp Express	739	671	730	665
Nippon Oil	461	441	458	458
Nippon Steel	268	247	268	245
Nissan Motor	673	628	670	618
NKK	166	156	165	154
Nomura Sec	1450	1320	1440	1280
NTT	9870a	9380a	9830a	9200a
NTT Data	6050b	5850b	6050b	5810b
Oji Paper	606	550	589	550
Osaka Gas	300	268	284	273
Ricoh	1660	1590	1650	1580
Rohm	12900	12600	12900	11800
Sakura Bk	540	466	526	460
Sankyo	4050	3750	4020	3730
Sanwa Bank	1200	1030	1200	1000
Sanyo Elec	365	339	345	340
Secom	8070	7250	8070	7250
Seibu Rwy	5850	5300	5850	5400
Sekisui Chem	920	875	901	875
Sekisui House	1000	975	999	985
Seven-Eleven	8850	8160	8850	8060
Sharp	867	810	838	795
Shikoku El Pwr	1950	1880	1930	1900
Shimizu	496	450	490	450
Shin-etsu Ch	2920	2620	2920	2600
Shiseido	1860	1690	1810	1660
Shizuoka Bk	1230	1090	1230	1100
Softbank	3090	2920	3090	2920
Sony	10200	9600	10200	9450
Sumitomo	840	752	835	750
Sumitomo Bk	1360	1190	1360	1160
Sumit Chem	471	435	468	434
Sumitomo Elec	1690	1630	1690	1620
Sumit Metal	268	256	261	254
Sumit Trust	783	782	783	683
Taisho Pharm	3180	3100	3160	3010
Takeda Chem	3540	3380	3540	3360
TDK	10000	9450	10000	9370
Tohoku El Pwr	1930	1880	1930	1870
Tokai Bank	686	600	686	586
Tokio Marine	1150	1060	1140	1040
Tokyo El Pwr	2330	2270	2330	2290
Tokyo Electron	6300	5850	6130	5690
Tokyo Gas	307	292	295	286
Tokyu Corp.	588	522	585	522
Tonen	905	814	905	806
Toppan Print	1580	1480	1560	1470
Toray Ind	578	541	575	520
Toshiba	590	530	575	525
Tostem	1480	1430	1480	1430
Toyo Trust	838	750	838	738
Toyota Motor	3440	3320	3430	3290
Yamanouchi	3060	2910	3050	2870

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6795.34
Previous: 6726.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	18.60	18.15	18.55	18.10
Alberta Energy	31¾	31¼	31.45	31.65
Alcan Alum	40.65	39½	39¾	40
Anderson Expl	14.60	14.30	14.40	14½
Bk Montreal	66.35	65.20	66¼	64.60
Bk Nova Scotia	64.95	64	64¼	62.95
Barrick Gold	26.30	25.80	26.05	25.80
BCE	43.10	42¼	42.95	42
BC Telecomm	36.75	36	36.50	35.75
Biochem Pharm	36	36	36	36
Bombardier B	28.10	27.45	28	27.05
Cameco	52	50.60	51	52.30
CIBC	44¼	43.80	44.15	43.15
Cdn Natl Rail	74½	73	74.30	72.60
Cdn Nat Res	37	36	36⅛	36.60
Cdn Occid Pet	34.15	33.90	34.05	34.10
Cdn Pacific	42¼	41.80	41.85	41½
Cominco	28	27.05	27.05	27¼
Dofasco	24	23.10	24	23.05
Domtar	10½	10.35	10.40	10.40
Donohue A	26	25¼	25¼	25¾
Du Pont Cda A	34½	34	34.10	34.10
EdperBrascan	25¼	24½	25	24.40
EuroNev Mng	19	18.20	18½	19¼
Fairfax Finl	340	336	340	336
Falconbridge	18.90	17.90	18	18¼
Fletcher Chall A	20.20	20	20.05	20.10
Franco Nevada	28.90	28¼	28.30	28¼
Gulf Cda Res	11.10	10.85	10.95	11
Imperial Oil	90	89.30	89.90	89.95
Inco	26⅛	25.60	25⅜	25⅝
IPL Energy	57½	56.10	57	56.05
Laidlaw B	19½	19¼	19.40	19.15
Loewen Group	37¼	36½	36.60	36½
Macmill Bldl	17.70	17¼	17.70	17.30
Magna Intl A	90½	87.95	88¾	88¾
Methanex	13.20	13	13	13.10
Moore	27½	22.05	22.10	22.10
Newbridge Net	68.80	66.90	67.35	65.38
Noranda Inc	23.65	23.30	23.40	23.20
Norcen Energy	31.90	31⅛	31.85	31⅛
Nthern Telecom	133¾	132½	132¼	130¾
Nova	13¾	13.65	13.65	13.70
Onex	33½	32.60	32¾	33¼
Pancdn Petlm	23½	23.30	23.35	23.40
Petro Cda	29.40	28.35	28.40	28.95
Placer Dome	19	18.45	18.70	18⅝
Poco Petlm	13¼	12.90	13.10	12.90
Potash Sask	117½	116.55	117¼	116
Renaissance	31.65	30.60	31.35	31.20
Rio Algom	26.45	26.05	26.05	26
Rogers Cantel B	19	18¼	18.30	19
Seagram Co	48.20	47.40	47.60	47¼
Shell Cda A	28.40	28	28.20	28.30
Suncor	51	49.15	50.20	48.95
Talisman Eny	46.80	46.60	46.70	46¼
Teck B	23.60	22.70	23.45	22.70
Teleglobe	47.30	45.30	46	45¼
Telus	31.95	31.10	31.70	31
Thomson	35¼	35¼	35.55	35.40
TorDom Bank	53.65	52¾	53½	51.59
Transalta	20⅛	20	20.20	20.10
TransCda Pipe	28.15	27.85	28.10	27.90
Trimark Finl	72	70½	71½	69½
Trizec Hahn	34	32.65	33.90	32½
TVX Gold	5.15	4⅞	4.85	5
Westcoast Eny	30.45	30.05	30.45	30.15
Weston	108½	106½	107	107¼

Vienna
ATX index: 1262.13
Previous: 1251.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	884	860	867.50	846.90
Creditansl Pfd	647.50	620	626	638
EA-Generali	2940	2900	2912.50	3000
EVN	1585	1511	1527	1549
Flughafen Wien	505.30	499	502.60	500
OMV	1758.90	1720.60	1728	1699
Oest Elektriz	964.50	962	963.20	964.50
VA Stahl	478	466	475.10	453
VA Tech	2050	1984.50	1995	1950
Wienerberg Bau	2395	2364.40	2390	2375

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2396.06
Previous: 2396.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.40	3.35	3.35	3.35
Brierly Invt	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.20
Carter Holt ord	2.75	2.68	2.69	2.72
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.95	4.89	4.92	4.89
Fletch Ch Eny	7.32	7.25	7.30	7.29
Fletch Ch Forst	1.57	1.52	1.53	1.57
Fletch Ch Paper	2.48	2.43	2.44	2.49
Lion Nathan	3.97	3.95	3.95	3.95
Telecom NZ	8.40	8.28	8.33	8.29
Wilson Horton	11	11	11	11

Zurich
SPI index: 3513.22
Previous: 3439.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	1759	1736	1740	1699
Adecco B	429	405	429	400
Alusuisse R	1272	1246	1254	1249
Ares-Serono B	2375	2270	2350	2235
Atel R	830	830	830	830
Baer Hdg B	2110	2075	2085	2080
Baloise Hdg R	2535	2485	2485	2480
BK Vision	1240	1230	1238	1218
Ciba Spec Chem	145.50	143.50	144.75	142
Clariant R	1084	1056	1084	1038
Crd Suisse Gp R	208.75	206.75	207.75	204.75
Elektrowatt B	547	541	547	541
Ems-Chemie	7030	6915	6960	7000
ESEC Hdg	4200	4150	4200	4100
Holderbank B	1152	1139	1152	1110
Liechtenst LB B	546	540	544	541
Nestle R	2016	1997	2010	1966
Novartis R	2183	2150	2177	2106
Oerlikn Bueh R	190	186	189.75	185.25
Pargesa Hld B	1810	1810	1810	1810
PharmVisn B	843	828	840	826
Richemont A	1578	1535	1578	1480
Pirelli PC	300	299	300	300
Roche Hdg PC	12720	12600	12700	12440
SBC R	392	384	391	379
Schindler PC	1560	1535	1541	1530
SGS B	2835	2750	2800	2803
SMH B	789	780	784	771
Sulzer R	943	920	930	915
Swiss Reins R	2182	2160	2179	2142
SAir Group R	1824	1807	1810	1800
UBS B	1709	1690	1704	1679
Winterthur R	1535	1493	1516	1490
Zurich Assur R	577	572	574	562

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	187.27	+4.93	+3.04	+12.16
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	97.87	+6.18	+6.74	–20.71
Europe	186.27	+4.42	+2.43	+15.55
N. America	209.42	+4.48	+2.19	+29.34
S. America	137.98	+5.66	+4.28	+20.58
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	212.06	+4.79	+2.31	+24.07
Consumer goods	196.84	+4.66	+2.42	+21.94
Energy	198.56	+6.33	+3.29	+16.31
Finance	117.53	+5.31	+4.73	+0.92
Miscellaneous	158.41	+4.96	+3.23	–2.08
Raw Materials	169.21	+3.08	+1.85	–3.52
Service	165.41	+4.41	+2.74	+20.46
Utilities	159.20	+2.76	+1.76	+10.97

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg News*

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 P.M.
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

هكذا من الاصل

ASIA/PACIFIC

South Korea Abandons Support of The Won

By Don Kirk
Special to the Herald Tribune

SEOUL — The government gave up defending the value of the won Monday, sending the currency plummeting as the dollar rose through the 1,000-won level to a new high.

The sudden weakening of the won also sent stocks plunging, with the Korea Composite Index ending at 496.98, down 22.39 points, or 4.3 percent.

The Bank of Korea at first intervened heavily to support the currency, selling about $250 million by early afternoon. But then the central bank gave up the battle.

A Bank of Korea official told Reuters the central bank was simply carrying out a decision made by the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

"The government has decided to step back from the level that we have so far defended," said a central bank official, who asked not to be named.

Authorities at the stock exchange blamed the action on a panicky demand for dollars on the part of institutions in a hurry to pay their bills before the won lost still more value.

The dollar pierced 1,000 won shortly after 2 P.M. local time, and trading was intermittently suspended after that until the market closed at 4:30 P.M. The dollar reached a high of 1,008.6 won, a rise of nearly 20 percent this year.

Finance Ministry sources blamed the won's descent on heavy borrowing by financial institutions overseas and on a report by Chosun Ilbo, South Korea's leading newspaper, that the country's economy needed support from the International Monetary Fund.



Paul Barker/Reuters

Riot police arresting Bank of Korea workers Monday at a protest.

The article cited a combination of overseas borrowing and corporate bankruptcies as the reason for South Korea's financial difficulties and its alleged need to call on the IMF. The government has repeatedly denied it plans to ask the Fund for help.

Bankers and analysts viewed the won's fall as significant but hardly unexpected. They said the government artificially held the dollar at 986 won at the end of last week by exercising firm controls in addition to central-bank intervention.

"It's a managed currency," said Cristoforo Rocco, branch manager of J. Henry Schroeder. "The Bank of Korea and the Ministry of Finance and Economy can control the level of activity on the domestic foreign exchange market."

Bankers expect the won to fall further while the government battles to stabilize the economy.

The National Assembly was to vote Tuesday on a package of 13 financial-reform bills including one that would establish a central body to supervise financial institutions. But the governing New Korea Party said it might have to postpone the legislation until after the country's presidential election Dec. 18.

Fearful of the impact of the reform package on a hard-fought presidential campaign, the government again postponed announcement of a financial stabilization program to accompany the legislation.

Officials pledged to reveal the program Wednesday or Thursday.

Despite the won's drop, exchange authorities said the dollar would open Tuesday at 990.6 won.

But analysts said the won's slide was probably irreversible, at least until the dollar reached a value of between 1,100 won and 1,200 won.

"It will stop the day they call the IMF," said Jean Jacques Grauhar, managing director of the European Chamber of Commerce here.

IMF Allows Thailand To Raise Borrowing

By Thomas Crampton
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — The International Monetary Fund, easing the conditions of Thailand's financial bailout for the first time, will allow Bangkok to more than double its foreign-borrowing limit, Thai officials said Monday.

Analysts welcomed the move to expand the borrowing limit to $9 billion from $4 billion, saying it could herald an eventual renegotiation of the $17.2 billion bailout package that many now see as inadequate.

"The IMF has seen the necessity that the Thai government will have to borrow more to help certain sectors of the economy because the previous level was based on economic assumptions that have already changed," said Supachai Pisitvanich, the Finance Ministry's permanent secretary.

Mr. Supachai did not specify how the money would be used but said limits set by Thai law would prevent the government from borrowing the full amount.

"This is the only alternative to get more money into the foreign reserves without changing the IMF requirements up front," said Sriyan Pietersz, a strategist at SocGen-Crosby. "This could be a step toward a future renegotiation."

The original economic targets set for the country's bailout, including a fiscal surplus in 1998, are seen by many economists as unrealistic because they were set before the fall of the Thai currency, the baht, and the market and currency turmoil that swept through the region last month.

"There is a feeling that since Indonesia got nearly $40 billion and Thailand only got $17.2 billion, Thailand should be allowed to do some borrowing to help exporters and manufacturers," said Arporn Chewakrengkrai, chief economist at Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. Ms. Arporn added that she expected no fundamental renegotiation of the package until the second review of Thailand's progress by the IMF, which is set for March.

Securities officials, meanwhile, appealed for calm as Bangkok's benchmark stock index fell 3.3 percent, to 441.87 points, after Thai companies and banks reported sharply lower earnings because of the baht's plunge.

The Stock Exchange of Thailand's senior vice president, Patareeya Benjapolchai, "strongly urged" investors to "take a long view" of the earnings news, which followed the baht's 35 percent fall against the dollar since it was floated in July.

She said investors should look beyond the losses and consider Thai companies' growth potential.

Separately, the country's biggest bank, Bangkok Bank, said its third-quarter net profit fell 43 percent from the previous quarter, to 2.93 billion baht ($77 million).

Saddled with bad loans to real-estate companies, the financial sector has been hard hit in Thailand's economic slump. Authorities have shut down almost two-thirds of the country's finance companies and ordered all financial institutions to raise their capital-adequacy ratios and loan-loss provisions.

Finance One, one of the troubled finance companies, said it had a loss of 5.17 billion baht in the third quarter.

But blue-chip companies in all sectors were hit by the foreign-exchange losses, company figures released Monday showed.

National Petrochemical PCL disclosed 2.4 billion baht in realized and unrealized foreign-exchange losses in the third quarter, and United Communications Industry PCL announced a third-quarter net loss of 12.15 billion baht.

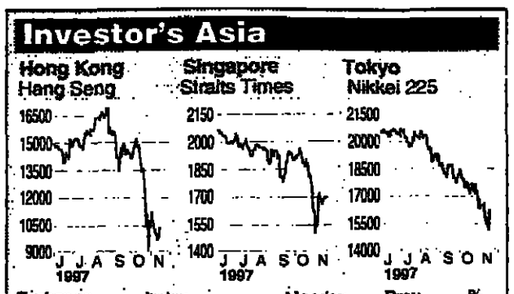
■ Finance Chief Vows Action

Finance Minister Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda vowed to act quickly to restore confidence in Thailand's battered economy, Reuters reported.

"The next 100 days are crucial," he said. "It will be a turning point in restoring investor confidence and economic and currency stability."

"We don't have even one day to waste," said Mr. Tarrin, whose appointment as finance minister was announced Friday.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,419.75	9,957.33	+4.64
Singapore	Straits Times	1,698.65	1,700.26	-0.09
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,487.70	2,479.10	+0.35
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	16,283.30	15,082.52	+7.96
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	667.29	677.47	-1.50
Bangkok	SET	441.87	456.87	-3.28
Seoul	Composite Index	496.98	519.37	-4.31
Taipei	Stock Market Index	7,690.54	7,492.26	+2.65
Manila	PSE	1,892.07	1,844.95	+2.55
Jakarta	Composite Index	439.54	436.84	+0.62
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,396.00	2,396.96	-0.04
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,578.10	3,569.77	+0.23

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **The International Monetary Fund** said countries involved in a so-called Asia Fund had reached a "broad consensus" on how it should be structured to help countries suffering economic crises. Senior finance officials from developed countries and developing Asian nations are to meet in Manila for two days starting Tuesday to discuss the proposed fund.

• **Singapore's** gross domestic product expanded at a 10.1 percent rate in the third quarter as construction and electronics manufacturing propelled the economy to its fastest pace in seven quarters, leading the government to project full-year growth of 7 percent.

• **Templeton Asset Management Ltd.** launched a mutual fund, the **Thailand Fund**, heavily weighted in that country's financial and construction sectors, saying that with a five-year investment horizon, it considered the shares "a bargain."

• **United Engineers Malaysia Bhd.** bought 722.9 million shares, or 32.6 percent, of the construction company's parent, **Renong Bhd.**, for 2.34 billion ringgit ($708.6 million).

• **Telekom Malaysia Bhd.** started operating a digital cellular-telephone service through its joint venture in **Bangladesh.**

• **Itochu Corp.** expects to have a parent-company net loss of 15 billion yen ($119.2 million) in the year ending in March because of restructuring costs. The trading company will sell some of its real estate and overseas trust funds at half of their book value.

• **Fidelity Investments** will sell mutual funds starting next month in branches of **Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., Sanwa Bank Ltd.** and **Sumitomo Bank Ltd.**

• **The Chinese-Language Press Institute** began its annual convention in Penang, Malaysia, with 140 executives from more than 40 Chinese-language publications around the world due to discuss technology for their medium and the future of Chinese newspapers in Southeast Asia.

• **Daewoo Corp.** plans to buy **Mecatim SA** of Romania and invest $100 million to make automotive components at its idle car plant, the chairman of the South Korean company's Romanian subsidiary said. *Bloomberg, AP, AFP*

Some Small Investors Pocket Tidy Profits in Telstra Debut

Bloomberg News

MELBOURNE — Peter Walsh wasted no time in taking advantage of the swift profit he made on his first day as a Telstra Corp. stockholder.

Having bought 2,600 shares in the telecommunications company at 1.95 Australian dollars ($1.35) each on Monday, Mr. Walsh sold out at 2.74 dollars about 30 minutes later, for a profit of 2,054 dollars.

"I can't believe it; I expected it to be around 2.20," Mr. Walsh said as he watched the trading at the Australian Stock Exchange in Melbourne. "I walked in to the exchange and saw it was 2.74 and walked straight to the phone and told my broker to sell, sell, sell."

Mr. Walsh was among thousands of private investors making a quick buck or several on Telstra's debut. The one-third of Telstra sold to the public by the government was four-and-a-half times oversubscribed and left many large institutional investors hungry for more shares.

The stock first traded at 2.60, rising to 2.75 before closing at 2.67. A record 19,245 trades were recorded in Telstra, with 307.7 million shares changing hands valued at 823.1 million dollars.

Mr. Walsh said he wished he had bought more heavily. He said he sold his shares because of concern that there would be further declines in Southeast Asian stock markets, which have been hit by fears that economic growth in the region will slow appreciably.

Telstra shares were sold in two installments.

U.S. Regains Lead Over Japan in Supercomputers

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In a significant reversal, the United States has regained its lead as the maker of the world's fastest supercomputers.

A report ranking the world's 500 fastest supercomputers issued last week by computer scientists at the University of Tennessee and the University of Mannheim in Germany shows that the United States not only has recaptured the No. 1 spot with the introduction of a prototype supercomputer built by Intel Corp. for Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico, but also has 16 of the world's 20 fastest computers.

The remaining four supercomputers are made by Japanese companies.

This constitutes a remarkable shift from the previous year's report, which showed that not only that the Japanese had the three fastest supercomputers, but also that 10 of the fastest 20 supercomputers were made in Japan.

Since 1990, the Japanese have frequently been able to claim having the world's fastest computer, based on so-called peak performance, which measures the number of mathematical operations that a computer can perform in a given period of time.

The shift this year has happened, according to one of the authors of the report, because Japanese computer makers have been slow to adopt massively parallel computing, a technology pioneered in the United States.

"The Japanese are late to massively parallel processing," said Jack Dongarra, a computer scientist at the University of Tennessee, who along with a colleague, Erich Strohmaier, and with Hans Meuer, a scientist at the University of Mannheim, compiles the list of the world's fastest computers twice each year.

Massively parallel computers are machines with hundreds or thousands of separate microprocessors that break large problems up into smaller pieces that are then solved simultaneously. Long a promising technology, massively parallel computing has been slow to arrive because of the lack of standards for programming the systems.

Once a controversial idea described as the "attack of the killer micros," parallel processing is now having a wide impact on both scientific and commercial computing.

The world's fastest computer is based on 9,152 Intel Pentium P6 processors and it has achieved a peak speed of more than 1.3 trillion mathematical operations a second. The current report, however, mentions other striking changes, according to Mr. Dongarra. In 1997, 16 new systems appeared in the top 20 positions. And 14 of these were variants of a new massively parallel supercomputer known as the T3E made by Silicon Graphic Inc.'s Cray Research division.

Moreover, only one of the 20 most powerful computers still uses an older technology known as vector processing, which predated the emergence of parallel computing.

"Parallel processing has finally come of age," Mr. Dongarra said.

Although Cray Research clearly dominates the market for the world's fastest computers with 216 of the top 500 machines, this year has witnessed the emergence of Sun Microsystems Inc. in the supercomputer market. Appearing on the list for the first time, Sun is now in second place, with 85 systems, ahead of IBM, with 75 systems.

Although there are now 117 of the fastest supercomputers installed in Europe, none are manufactured there.

Dollar Peg Too Costly for H.K., Economist Says

Reuters

HONG KONG — The government's staunch defense of the local dollar's fixed exchange rate is causing a loss of competitiveness and painful adjustment of asset prices and should be scrapped, the chief economist for Merrill Lynch, Bruce Steinberg, said Monday.

"Hong Kong is a high-priced island in a devalued sea, and the cost of doing business here has risen relative to competitors like Singapore," Mr. Steinberg said. "The real issue is whether it makes sense to maintain the dollar peg in the long run. In my opinion, no."

The government has ample reserves to defend the local dollar's peg to the U.S. dollar as long as it wants to, he added, but with depreciation going on all around it, the price of doing business in Hong Kong relative to the surrounding area is rising, making Hong Kong's competitive position "much more difficult." The Hong Kong stock market has fallen 40 percent from its peak reached in August.

Chirac Backs Mahathir Call

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LANGKAWI, Malaysia — President Jacques Chirac of France on Monday backed calls by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad to regulate currency traders and "avoid the law of the jungle" in foreign exchange markets.

"The excessive speculation by some currency traders should be brought under control," Mr. Chirac said after meeting the Malaysian leader. "In other words, we have to find prudential rules to avoid the law of the jungle, and this is in everybody's interest."

Mr. Mahathir has assailed currency speculators for the Asian financial crisis and wants to draw up global regulations to prevent wild swings in exchange values.

The Malaysian ringgit has lost nearly a quarter of its value against the U.S. dollar since July, when the first signs of the crisis emerged in Thailand.

Mr. Chirac, the first French president to visit Malaysia, also expressed confidence in the country's economic outlook. *(AFP, Reuters)*

LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 27.109

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Wednesday 10th December, 1997 at 14 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. Management Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th September, 1997.
2. Report of the Auditor for the year ended 30th September, 1997.
3. Approval of the Annual Accounts as at 30th September, 1997 and appropriation of the earnings.
4. Discharge to the Directors in respect of the execution of their mandates to 30th September, 1997.
5. To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of the Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or represented.

The Shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

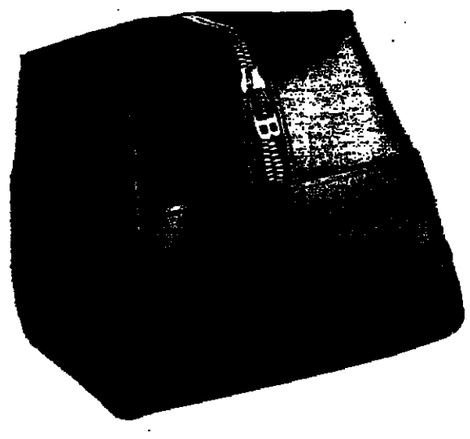
The present notice and a form of proxy have been sent to all shareholders on record at 18th November, 1997.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors

Brilliant.



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Gates Offers Glimpse Into New 'Web Lifestyle'

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — Before they got to see a single new gadget among the 2,000-plus exhibits at this year's Comdex fall computer show, attendees heard two speeches that promised an expansion of the Windows operating system beyond its current stronghold on the world's desktops, an implied rebuttal to the critics of Microsoft Corp.

In a Sunday night multimedia presentation, Bill Gates, the Microsoft chairman, told a packed auditorium that recent technological advances were paving the way for a "Web lifestyle." Within two years, he said, computers that could understand spoken commands would be common, as would interactive digital television.

At the heart of this lifestyle, he predicted, will continue to be Windows, the dominant operating system for personal computers. At Comdex, Microsoft is showing the second version of its Windows CE system for handheld computers, and Mr. Gates gave a look at elements of the coming Windows NT5, the version of its system for large server computers.

On Monday, the traditional opening of the Comdex event, Eckhard Pfeiffer, chief executive of Compaq Computer Corp., came down firmly on Mr. Gates's side. In an interview before his speech, Mr. Pfeiffer spoke of "Compaq's unwavering belief and commitment to what we call the PC industry standard" of Windows operating systems, Intel Corp.'s processing chips and computers that are built around them.

Compaq is the world's biggest seller of personal computers, with a global market share of about 14 percent in the third quarter of this year. Compaq has been a firm ally of Microsoft since the mid-1980s, but its importance has recently grown. In part, this is because the four biggest computer makers are accounting for an increasing share of the overall market, about 35 percent now, Mr. Pfeiffer said, up from 25 percent a year ago and on the way to as much as 70 percent within five years.

Compaq this year bought Tandem Computers Inc., which specializes in large fault-tolerant servers, the computers used to run large enterprises. Compaq is aiming to use Tandem's Windows NT machines to take market share from servers based on versions of the Unix operating system, such as those made by Sun Microsystems Inc., which in turn is seeking to have its Java language supplant Windows as the basis of personal computing.

For all of Windows' dominance — about 90 percent of personal computers run on it — Microsoft has been beset by legal woes and by queries about whether Windows is stable and powerful enough to run big corporate programs.

Mr. Pfeiffer admitted there were questions about Windows, some of which would not be resolved until Merced, a new generation of computer chips being developed by Intel and Hewlett-Packard Co., hits the market. "There is still the scalability issue, there is a reliability issue," he said.

"That is why I am not claiming that today it is everybody's solution. But the next step is clearly preprogrammed, roadmapped out for the major players in this industry: It is the Merced generation of chips, and it will require this level of scalability, of reliability. The technology exists; it's just a matter of taking this technology to this level of product."

Along with trying to move Windows up into large computers — "big iron," as Mr. Pfeiffer called it — and down into handhelds, Microsoft and Compaq envision a world in which many kinds of electronic devices would be networked, presumably with some form of the operating system. "We'll see the digital home," Mr. Pfeiffer said. "We'll see the mobile individual, we will see a wealth of services from entertainment to education to the automobile being essentially a Web address that allows you to stay in touch with e-mail with voice communications."

Mr. Pfeiffer said such technologies were in the early stages, but Mr. Gates, the wealthiest American thanks to Microsoft's stock-market performance, noted that he already had a digital home, a house that deserved to have a mat in front of it that said "Intel Inside," borrowing from that company's advertising slogan.

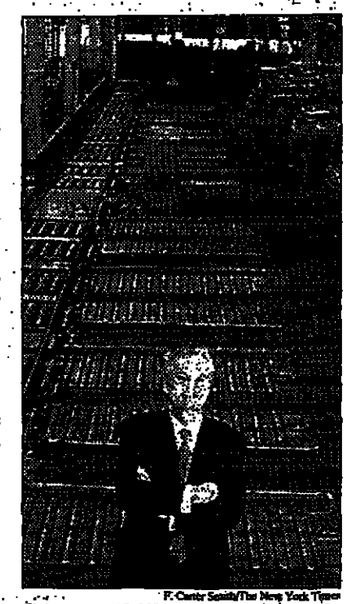
Bruce Stephen, group vice president of worldwide computer-systems research for Boston-based International Data Corp., said the Microsoft-led alliance was formidable but not unbeatable. "I think Microsoft is in a very dominant position, and they have their fingers in a lot of different pies," he said.

But Mr. Stephen said that Microsoft had had failures in the past and that there were "a lot of questions about NT."

Microsoft also faces legal and public-relations problems. The U.S. government charges that it violated an agreement not to abuse its dominant position when it tried to force computer makers to give preference to its Explorer browsers for the World Wide Web over the Navigator program made by Netscape Communications Corp.

Meanwhile, Microsoft and Sun have traded lawsuits over the use of the Java language. Sun says Microsoft is violating its licensing agreement for the language by making its version of Java run more quickly on Windows than on other operating systems. Microsoft has countersued, saying Sun did not supply it with all the necessary information about the language.

Last week, the consumer advocate Ralph Nader convened a conference that examined Microsoft's market dominance in a harsh light. Microsoft refused to participate in the conference.



F. Carter Smith/The New York Times
Eckhard Pfeiffer, Compaq's CEO, backed Gates in Comdex speech.

Internet Fights Back Against Cybershopping Crooks

By Saul Hansell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When it comes to the security risks of using a credit card to buy something on-line, consumers often fear that a thief may intercept the card number for a cybershopping spree. But Internet merchants, especially those selling software for immediate download, know the bigger financial risk is their own.

That is why they are taking steps to thwart the use of stolen or counterfeit credit card numbers, a type of crime that, unchecked, could stifle the growth of Internet commerce.

So far, software has been a favorite target of Internet thieves because the same characteristic that makes it so easy to sell on-line, instant electronic delivery, also makes it easy to steal.

While most of fraud is traceable to teenage hackers in the United States, some of it orginates in Eastern Europe, South America and Israel.

"We had a week in which we had more fraud than legitimate sales," said William McKiernan, the chief executive of Cyber Source, which runs the on-line retail store Software.Net. "We were literally going out of business."

There are no hard industry figures on the extent of on-line software theft, but other industry leaders acknowledge the problem. At Buynow.Com, a similar site offered by Cnet, the fraud rate hit 20 percent of sales earlier this year. And software companies that have started selling their own products on-line, like Symantec, also report far higher losses than with traditional mail and telephone orders.

"If you have to mail something to someone, you can catch the fraud before you send the product," said Suzanne Bray, manager of electronic commerce business development at Symantec. "With electronic software distribution, they get the product immediately."

'The people perpetrating the fraud tend to be teenage boys.'

While consumers are generally limited to a liability of $50 for someone else's fraudulent use of their American card number, American credit card companies usually hold merchants fully responsible for any fraudulent purchases made when the signature on the card cannot be verified.

This includes transactions by mail or telephone — or, now, on the Internet. And so, the on-line merchants have every incentive to address software theft, often through software solutions. A number of companies have developed their own computer programs to flag potentially fraudulent transactions.

Cyber Source, in fact, has turned its trauma into a second business line, a fraud clearinghouse for on-line merchants, where services include comparing a credit card sales request against a list of some 75,000 known on-line crooks.

As the software vendors have investigated the crime wave, they have detected two basic types of thieves on-line: a small group that, like the sticky-fingered everywhere, steal for profit, and many more, typically young men, who steal for the thrill of the hunt.

Programmers Paradise, which sells expensive tool-kit programs used by software developers, suspects that people who try to fraudulently download its products are the ones in it for the money. "We see people trying to get a $2,000 software package, figuring they can resell it for $500," said Joseph Popolo, the executive vice president.

Others may be trying to steal programs they cannot afford. When Cnet traced back the origin of its fraudulent purchases, it found that many emanated from computers in Eastern Europe, South America and Israel, according to William Headapohl, Cnet's executive vice president.

But in many cases, based on investigations where culprits have actually been tracked down, thefts are simply the adolescent hacker equivalent of stealing hubcaps.

"The people perpetrating the fraud tend to be teenage boys," said Mr. McKiernan. "There is a whole subculture out there around software. The ethic is it's cool to have software your friends don't have — like the old baseball cards."

Since on-line software sales became common a few years ago, the sophistication of the thievery, and of the detection and deterrence, has continually evolved.

To fight back, the on-line software vendors developed computer models that identified suspicious transactions.

"We started by flipping through our orders, and we realized that we could identify many fraudulent ones simply by looking at them," Mr. McKiernan said.

For example, since the company's first sales system did not analyze the name that buyers entered, many thieves simply typed in random keystrokes.

Orders from cities or countries with high fraud rates — Israel is a hotbed of on-line credit card fraud, as it turns out — are also given more scrutiny.

Cyber Source has a computer model that looks at 150 factors to calculate the risk of fraud in a purchase. For 50 cents a transaction, other cyber merchants can pay Cyber Source to run a pending credit card request through this on-line model. Or for the same fee, Cyber-Source will compare the request against its 75,000-name fraud data base.

Thanks to such measures, Cyber Source says that compared with that horror week in 1995 in which bogus transactions outnumbered the legitimate, its own fraud losses have fallen to less than 1 percent of sales.

The Fingerprint Could Become The Password Of the Future

By Paul Floren
International Herald Tribune

LAS VEGAS — Imagine a world in which you do not have to remember passwords or worry about them falling into the wrong hands.

Digital Persona Inc. of Redwood City, California, has a system for personal computers that makes the user's fingerprint the password. It unveiled the system Monday here at Comdex, the big annual trade show for personal computers. The company, which develops identification systems based on personal characteristics, claims that its newest program, called U.are.U, provides foolproof data security with the touch of a finger at a cost of less than $100 per user.

The device is about as big as a travel clock and has a small screen to read thumbprints. When connected to a computer, it allows access to a network, such as the Internet or a corporate intranet, only to authorized users. The system is compatible with Microsoft's Windows 95 and NT operating systems.

• Voice-recognition technology has been under intensive development for several years, but its applications have been limited even on powerful desktop computers. Now, **Advanced Recognition Technologies Inc.** claims to have written software that allows hand-held computers that are based on the new version of Microsoft's stripped-down operating system, Windows CE 2.0, to understand human speech. The software, called Smart Command, allows users to tell their computers to perform simple tasks, such as opening other programs.

Advanced Recognition is working with developers to bring this technology to cellular phones as well, so that users who are driving cars will be able to request phone numbers while keeping their hands on the steering wheel.

• So, you have just downloaded from the Internet another indispensable utility program that everyone has been talking about. But once you open it up on your computer, you find that the program comes with others that you did not want at all.

Quarterdeck Corp.'s Zip-It 4.0 should bring an end to this sort of unwanted surprise by allowing users to view all elements of files before downloading. The new version gives users the option to download only selected elements of archives that have been condensed with the Zip-It program.

• **Nokia Oy** of Finland, best known for its cellular phones, is also making its mark in the computer-display markets with the announcement Monday of a color liquid-crystal display.

The screen, its first LCD, fits on any desk and boasts higher resolution than traditional cathode-ray tube monitors, Nokia said. A 13.3-inch (33.7 centimeter) Nokia 300Xa Flat Panel Display retails at about $2,300, compared to just over $300 for a similar cathode-ray tube screen.

• Smaller is bigger and lighter is more powerful when it comes to the laptop computers on display here.

Machines armed with **Intel Corp.**'s new 233-megahertz processors with MMX technology are emerging from such vendors as **IBM Corp., Toshiba Corp., and NEC Corp.**

These laptops and sub-laptops are as light as 3 pounds (1.4 kilograms) and are not much more than an inch and a half thick. However, lighter also means more expensive, with prices hovering around $5,000.

Mitsubishi Electronics Ltd., meanwhile, is demonstrating a new ultrathin notebook computer that costs $6,000 and weighs 3 pounds. The notebook, called the Pedion, is less than one inch thick.

• *Recent technology articles: www.iht.com/IHT/TECH/*

Microsoft's Web Browser Closes In on Netscape's Lead

Reuters

SAN JOSE, California — Microsoft Corp. has narrowed Netscape Communications Corp.'s lead in the Web browser market and is on track to match its rival by mid-1998, the market-research firm Dataquest Corp. has projected.

Dataquest said in a survey that was to be issued Monday that Netscape was still the leader in the Web-browser category, with a market share of 57.6 percent in the third quarter, but that Microsoft's market share had nearly doubled in nine months, to 39.4 percent. Microsoft's share was just 20 percent at the end of 1996, when Netscape's share was 73 percent, according to Dataquest.

"If Microsoft's growth in browser share continues, Dataquest projects Internet Explorer to reach parity with Netscape Navigator as early as the second quarter of 1998," said Kathryn Hale, an analyst for Dataquest's Internet Strategies Worldwide program.

The Dataquest survey was based on data reflecting a seven-day period at the end of each quarter.

■ AOL Hits Goal of 10 Million Subscribers

America Online Inc. said it had more than 10 million subscribers worldwide, a goal it had aimed to reach by year-end. The company said it had added 3 million members in the past 12 months in the United States, Europe, Canada and Japan.

It reached the 1 million-subscriber mark in 1994 and gained 5 million members by 1996.

SPECULATOR: *Contrarian Investor Loses All*

Continued from Page 13

evitable, they contend. Perhaps Mr. Niederhoffer was eager to make up the big sums he lost in Thailand over the summer on currency trades, they said, increasing his already enormous appetite for risk.

"In my opinion, it wasn't the market that destroyed him," said Sol Waksman, president of Barclay Trading Group Ltd., a company that tracks commodity traders. "He completely did it to himself.

"This trade was idiotic, and as a professional, when you go into a position, risky or otherwise, you have to decide at a certain point that you're going to get out before the position wipes you out. Any rookie trader knows this. He broke one of the cardinal rules."

Mr. Waksman added that he had never seen a fund lose 100 percent of its holdings in a single day. "To my knowledge, this is unprecedented," he said.

How did this scrappy, cerebral investor, who has a doctorate in economics and is a friend of the billionaire investor George Soros, land in such a bind? Mr. Niederhoffer's troubles began in August when he bet heavily that Thailand's currency and stock markets would rally. Both tumbled, a prelude to the larger troubles that would soon beset Hong Kong. In the span of three weeks, Global Systems lost 50 percent of its value.

In September, Mr. Niederhoffer recovered a bit but still was down 35 percent for the year, setting the stage for his ruinous bet on Standard & Poor's puts. Buyers of these futures contracts were looking for a hedge against losses in the event of a big market correction.

If the market had held steady or risen, he would have earned a few million dollars, he estimated, for taking on the risk. But when it dropped, the value of the puts to their purchasers skyrocketed, and Mr. Niederhoffer had to find the money to cover those gains.

Because no one knows when the next market bust is coming, selling puts in this way is typically considered a game for fans of Russian roulette only.

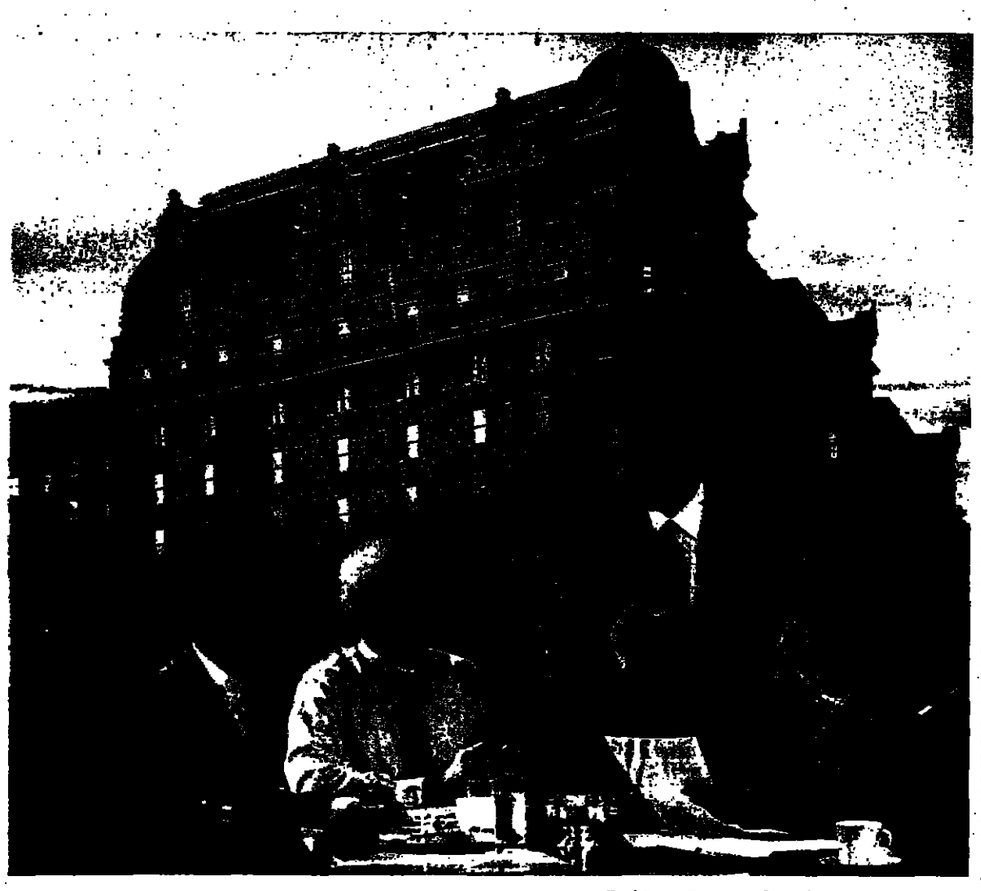
"It's such a stupid thing to do," said James Cramer, a well-known hedge-fund manager and a director of Cramer, Berkowitz & Co. in New York. "It's more risky than any other strategy in the options market because your upside is limited and you don't know how much you'll lose if the market goes down."

Mr. Niederhoffer knew that he was in trouble by noon on Oct. 27, but the depth of his plight was not clear until 4:30 P.M., when the Chicago Mercantile Exchange demanded $50 million. Unable to muster the funds, he had to liquidate the business the next morning. That night, he began the painful process of alerting investors that Global Systems funds had failed.

Looking back over those events, however, Mr. Niederhoffer accepts little of the blame for the calamity. As he sees it, the S&P puts were a reasonable risk, one that he had profited from frequently in the past. Because puts are not very liquid — and because the market was closed for part of the day as the plunge in the industrial average triggered "circuit-breakers" that mandated a suspension in trading — he was unable to escape from his position before the carnage started.

"The irony is that my philosophy has always been to buy during panics," he said.

A fighter to the core, Mr. Niederhoffer is clutching the hope that one day he will trade again. "A lot of people have been down before, and it's possible I could rise sometime in the future, though it's certainly not foreseeable now," he said.



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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 17, 1997

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekl; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

West Indies in a Spin

CRICKET Mushtaq Ahmed, a spin bowler, took five wickets Monday as Pakistan took control of the first day of its first test against the West Indies in Peshawar, Pakistan.

West Indies batted first and was all out for 151 runs as Mushtaq captured five wickets for 35 runs. Bad light allowed Pakistan to bat for only 28 balls. It scored 14 runs but lost Aamir Sohail, caught by Brian Lara off Courtney Walsh. *(Reuters)*

Hingis Beats Davenport

TENNIS Martina Hingis won her 12th title of the year Sunday, beating Lindsay Davenport 7-5, 6-7 (9-7), 7-6 (7-4) in the Advanta Championships in Philadelphia.

Hingis was unhappy that she dropped a set.

"I was thinking no one could beat me before, so why should they now. But that's not the right thinking," she said.

• Christian Vinck of Germany, ranked 202d in the world, beat Andre Agassi 6-2, 7-5 on Sunday in the final of the Las Vegas-USTA Challenger tournament. Agassi has fallen to No. 141 in the world. *(AP)*

Michigan Stays No. 1

COLLEGE FOOTBALL Michigan will enter its Big 11 showdown against Ohio State as the No. 1 team in The Associated Press poll.

The Wolverines, who beat Wisconsin, 26-16, on Saturday, retained the top spot with 44 first-place votes. Florida State (10-0), a 58-7 winner over Wake Forest, remained No. 2 with 24 first-place votes, while Nebraska (10-0), 77-14 winner over Iowa State, held No. 3. The Buckeyes (10-1) remained No. 4 after a 41-6 rout of Illinois. *(AP)*

Big Checks Everywhere

GOLF Bruce Lietzke and Scott McCarron shot a 13-under-par 59 in the final-round scramble Sunday for a two-stroke victory over Scott Hoch and David Duval in the Shark Shoot-Out. Lietzke and McCarron, who split $300,000, had a 30-under 186 total on the Sherwood Country Club course.

• In Gotemba, Japan, Lee Westwood of Britain successfully defended his title in the Taiheiyo Masters, shooting a 1-under-par 71 for a one-stroke victory over the Japanese brothers Jumbo and Joe Ozaki and a $214,000 first round.

• Colin Montgomerie shot a 4-under-par 69 on Sunday for a three-stroke victory over Sweden's Henrik Nystrom and England's David Howell in the Hassan II Golf Trophy in Rabat, Morocco. Montgomerie won $100,000. *(AP, Reuters)*

Head of Stone

Roberto Duran outpointed Britain's David Radford in an eight-round super middleweight bout on the undercard of an IBF junior featherweight world title fight in Pretoria, South Africa. Duran, 46, a five-time world champion, raised his career record to 101-13. *(AP)*

U.S. Soccer Coach Wins Some Respect

By Steven Goff
Washington Post Service

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — The most sought-after person after the U.S. national soccer team's 4-2 victory over El Salvador in its World Cup qualifying finale at Foxboro Stadium was not Brian McBride, who scored two early goals.

It was not Preki Radosavljevic, who scored one and helped set up the other three as El Salvador's slim hopes of advancing to France '98 evaporated and Jamaica reached the World Cup for the first time.

It was Alan Rothenberg, the U.S. Soccer Federation president, who continues to leave the team's coach, Steve Sampson, in limbo about whether Sampson will guide the U.S. team in France next summer. The first phase of Sampson's contract expires next month, and the USSF has the option of retaining him through the World Cup.

Rothenberg was a little more supportive of Sampson in his postgame comments Sunday than in the last few weeks, but again stopped short of committing to him.

"He's the coach until he's not the coach," said Rothenberg, who will meet with Sampson in the next week or two to discuss the coach's status. "Obviously, the way the team has played the last three games [two victories, one tie] puts Steve in a lot better position.

"It's fair to say no American coach has more experience and results than Steve, so the only issue is whether we consider some international coach who may have a ton of experience."

The USSF has not contacted any foreign coaches, Rothenberg added, but will begin to discuss its options this week.

Said Sampson: "I am very proud of what this team has accomplished. I hope to have the opportunity to stay with the team."

"We are all behind him," said Jeff Agoos, a defender. "I would really caution the federation. You start changing coaches, it takes away the rhythm, the stability and the consistency of the team."

A decision must be made by Dec. 4, when a U.S. coaching and management delegation goes to Marseille for the World Cup draw. At that time, the 32 qualifiers will be divided into eight four-team groups for first-round play.

Despite some rocky stretches, the United States played well under Sampson in the long qualifying process. It finished second to Mexico in the six-nation final group that involved teams from North America, Central America, and the Caribbean. Jamaica clinched the region's third and final berth Sunday by playing a scoreless tie with Mexico. El Salvador could have advanced only if it beat the United States and Jamaica lost.

■ There's Joy in Jamaica

Reuters reported from Kingston, Jamaica:

Jamaica's 0-0 draw with Mexico made it the first English-speaking Caribbean country to qualify for the World Cup finals.

The government declared Monday a national holiday in celebration of the achievement.

P. J. Patterson, the prime minister, made the announcement on national television after the match, saying government offices and schools would close to mark the team's triumph.

He said that a fitting national celebration would be held at a later date.

Team members have already been promised land and low-cost loans to build their own homes.

Mr. Patterson called the result "undoubtedly the greatest day in Jamaica's sporting history."

The 33,000-capacity crowd at Kingston's national stadium began chanting "France! France!" before the final whistle.

Mexico seemed satisfied not to pick up any red cards or injuries. Jamaica, which has not lost at home in three years nor conceded a goal there in the World Cup qualifying campaign, appeared happy simply to maintain possession.

Both teams had scoring opportunities, with Jamaica creating and squandering more of them.

Only two Caribbean nations had previously qualified for the World Cup — Cuba in 1934 and Haiti 40 years later.

Chile Beats Bolivia To Qualify

Reuters

Chile beat a nine-man Bolivia side, 3-0, in Santiago to qualify for the World Cup for the first time since 1982.

Chile's victory Sunday gave it fourth place in South America's single qualifying group and the regions' last qualifying place. Chile edged out Peru on goal difference.

Chile's qualification was greeted with wild celebrations in Santiago.

Chile won without its star striker, Ivan Zamorano. He had scored 12 goals in the qualifiers, but missed Chile's last four games because of a recurring calf muscle injury.

Argentina, Paraguay and Colombia had taken three of the South American places before Sunday's games.

Bolivia had already been eliminated but was still motivated by the bitter rivalry which exists between the two neighboring nations. It had Julio Cesar Baldivieso and Fernando Ochoaizpur, sent off in the second half.

Rodrigo Barrera, Zamorano's replacement, and Marcelo Salas, a rising star, scored in the first half. A substitute, Juan Carreno, added the third in the 85th minute.

Salas, who plays for River Plate in Argentina, has reportedly attracted the interest of Manchester United the English champion. Alex Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, was among the 75,000 crowd on Sunday.

In Lima, Jorge Soto scored in the 37th minute as Peru beat Paraguay, 1-0.

Ecuador, which could have qualified if both Chile and Peru had lost, was beaten, 5-3 by Uruguay in Maldonado, Uruguay. Graziani scored three times for Ecuador, but Marcelo Saralegui and Sebastian Abreu each scored twice for Uruguay.

Argentina finished first in the South American group, after it drew its final match, 1-1, with Colombia in Buenos Aires. Carlos Valderrama put Colombia ahead in the eighth minute, but Fernando Caceres tied the score in the 68th.



Enrique Marcarian/Reuters

Gabriel Batistuta, No. 9, of Argentina jumping for a header against Ivan Cordoba of Colombia in a World Cup qualifying match in Buenos Aires.

Jones and Van Exel Excel As Lakers Improve to 8-0

The Associated Press

Eddie Jones and Nick Van Exel, close friends off the court, had a nearly perfect time on it against Vancouver.

They combined for 52 points, hitting 19 of 21 shots, as the Los Angeles Lakers routed the visiting Grizzlies, 121-95, to match their best start in franchise history at 8-0.

"We shoot the basketball every day, and it's paying off for us," said Jones, who had 28 points. "He knows my likes and dislikes and when I want the ball. I guess you could say we're clicking right now." Jones hit 10 of his 12 field-goal attempts.

Van Exel hit all nine of his field-goal attempts and all six of his 3-pointers.

"One of the reasons why I'm shooting the '3' so well now is because the line is back farther. The distance is fitting in with my range."

The Lakers led by 21 points at halftime after shooting 67 percent from the field.

NBA ROUNDUP

Hawks 89, Clippers 83 In Atlanta, Dikembe Mutombo had 19 points and 14 rebounds as the Hawks lifted their NBA-best record to 10-0. Steve Smith added 19 points for the Hawks. Atlanta has won each of its last seven games by six points or less.

Suns 96, Rockets 94 In Phoenix, Cliff Robinson hit a jumper from the free-throw line with three-tenths of a second left as the Suns came back from a deficit of 16 points. Kevin Johnson had 30 points, 10 rebounds and six assists for the Suns.

Nets 77, Cavaliers 72 In Cleveland, Sherman Douglas scored 25 points and Kerry Kittles had 23 as New Jersey beat the Cavaliers in front of 12,860 fans, the smallest NBA crowd in Cleveland since 1992.

SuperSonics 119, Bucks 99 In Seattle, Vin Baker scored 20 points against his former Milwaukee teammates, and Jim McIlvaine had 10 points and 10 rebounds in his first start of the season for the SuperSonics.

Flyers Give Lightning a Lesson on Ice

The Associated Press

While Mike Keenan was starting to straighten things out as the new coach in Vancouver, Jacques Demers was still having problems at Tampa Bay, which is winless in 15 games and has lost its last nine.

"We played one of the best teams in the NHL to the best of our ability tonight," Demers said after a 3-2 loss at Philadelphia on Sunday night.

"The difference was that the Flyers know how to win a game like this. We have to learn how to do that."

Rod Brind'Amour scored two goals in the third period, including the game-winner with one minute left, as Philadelphia handed the visiting Lightning their ninth straight loss.

Since replacing interim coach Rick Patterson on Wednesday, Demers is 0-2.

The Flyers, who have lost only once in their last nine games, came back from a 2-1 deficit in the third period after giving up two goals to Alexander Selivanov.

Canucks 4, Hurricanes 1 Keenan has had better luck in Vancouver since he took over for the fired Tom Renney on Friday. He has won once and tied once in two games. Against Carolina, Alexander Mogilny scored twice for Vancouver, which is unbeaten in three games after losing 10 straight.

"It's pretty simple with Mike," Mogilny said of Keenan. "If you aren't going to work hard, you aren't going to play."

Red Wings 3, Blackhawks 3 In Chicago, Nicklas Lidstrom scored with 8.4 seconds left in regulation, his second goal in the third period, as Detroit tied Chicago.

Detroit trailed 3-1 and had managed only one shot in the first 13 minutes of the third when Tony Amonte was penalized for hooking Darren McCarty. Lidstrom took advantage of the power play, beating Jeff Hackett from between the circles with 6:42 remaining in regulation.

Then with Detroit's goaltender, Kevin Hodson, having been pulled for an extra attacker in the waning seconds, Lidstrom took a slap shot from the point, and the puck trickled between Hackett's pads and into the net.

Rangers 4, Avalanche 1 In New York, Pat LaFontaine scored a goal and assisted on three others to lead the Rangers to victory over Colorado.

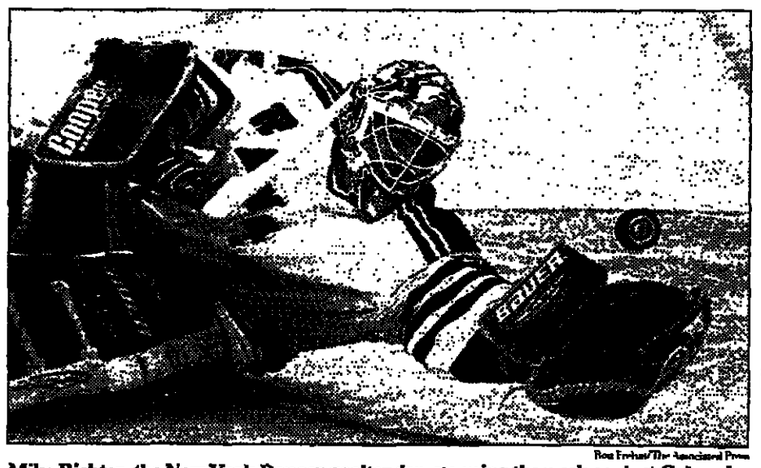
LaFontaine's line, with the rejuvenated Alexei Kovalev skating on the right wing, scored two second-period goals that put the Rangers ahead for good.

New York's penalty-killers stopped the Avalanche on four power plays.

The Rangers have allowed only one goal in the last 27 power plays against them.

Stars 4, Mighty Ducks 0 Mike Modano set up shorthanded goals by Sergei Zubov and Jere Lehtinen as visiting Dallas beat Anaheim behind goaltender Ed Belfour's league-leading fourth shutout.

Belfour made 31 saves extending Anaheim's winless streak to four games. Belfour has posted 10 victories and five of his 35 career shutouts against the Ducks.



Ron Frehm/The Associated Press

Mike Richter, the New York Ranger goaltender, stopping the puck against Colorado.

Tennis Star, Romanian, Gains Wild Reputation

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Irina Spirlea is finding it hard to shake her sudden renown as the wildest player to grace or disgrace a tennis court since her Romanian countryman Ilie Nastase. Not that Spirlea is sure she wants to shake that reputation.

"Wild, I don't really think I am that," said Spirlea, who was seeded eighth as the world's top 16 women players began the Chase Championships on Monday night at Madison Square Garden.

"But on the court, you know, everybody is crazy. You have to be crazy to go and spend all those hours practicing, practicing hitting a little ball, and then to be under the spotlights hitting it at somebody who, even if they're your friend, you have to hate them when you're on the court. It's not that I'm go-to-the-hospital crazy, but, yes, tennis makes you crazy."

So far in a slow-blossoming career that has made the 23-year-old Romanian a millionaire, Spirlea's outspokenness has cost her $15,000. First, there was a $10,000 fine and a default last year for cursing an umpire in Palermo, Sicily, where she was the two-time defending champion and had returned to defend her title only because protocol demanded it. Spirlea was the first woman to be defaulted from a match.

Spirlea, despite a methodical climb into the top 10, went largely unnoticed until this year's U.S. Open, where her spur-of-the-moment body bump to Venus Williams during a changeover in their semifinal, which Spirlea lost, along with an expletive-undeleted description of the highly hyped Williams in a post-match news conference, put her on the map. The expletive cost Spirlea $5,000.

Spirlea began playing tennis when she was 7 years old after her parents gave her one day to decide whether she wanted to learn the violin or to play tennis. She had wanted to be a gymnast like Nadia Comaneci but was too tall. At Dinamo Bucharest, the club where she took tennis lessons, 30 students shared one court and two coaches.

"It was like being in the jungle, and only the strong ones survived it," Spirlea said. "Some days my father would watch us and count how many times I got to hit the ball. But it was better than being shut inside four walls with a violin."

Her career made a fitful start. Under Nicolae Ceausescu's regime, Spirlea's exit visas were regularly taken away on the eve of international junior competitions even when she was "way too young" to think of defecting.

"I was pretty lucky that when the revolution came along I was still young enough to start a tennis career," said Spirlea, who turned pro in 1990, bankrolled by $400 from Italian friends of her father, Dumitru, a pentathlon coach who competed for Romania in the 1980 Olympics.

"I would sit in the locker room with players I'd only seen on television," she said. "It was like a dream, and all I wanted to do was be able to hit with them, not beat them. At home, the people still only look at how much money you make, not what results you had."

Spirlea made her breakthrough with victories against Amanda Coetzer and Gabriela Sabatini in 1992. "That's when I started to think like a professional, to think of winning," she said.

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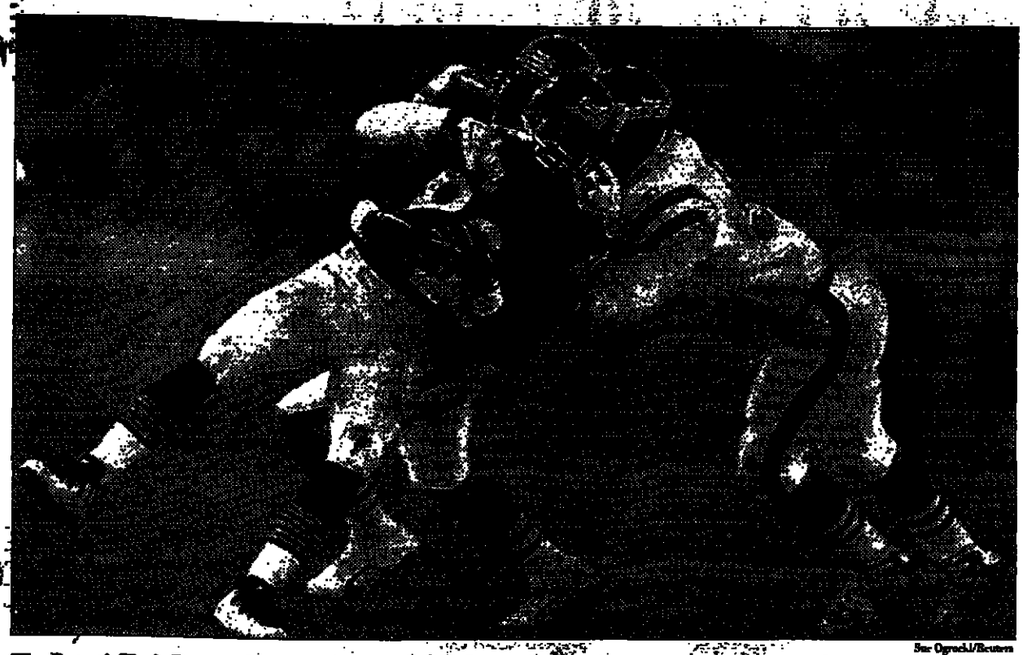
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LONGINES

Tennis Star Romanian Gains Wild Reputation

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SPORTS



Sue Ogrocki/Reuters

The Bears' Chris Penn being spilled by the Jets' Marvin Jones, right, and Victor Green after catching a pass.

Flutie Leads Toronto Argonauts to Grey Cup

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Doug Flutie led the Toronto Argonauts to their second straight Grey Cup, the Canadian Football League championship, throwing three touchdown passes and shaking loose to run for another score in a 47-23 victory over the Saskatchewan Roughriders.

Flutie, a former Heisman Trophy winner, completed 30 of 38 passes for 352 yards and was picked as the game's MVP. Last week, he was chosen as the CFL's most outstanding player for the sixth time.

A crowd of 60,431, third-largest in Grey Cup history, saw Flutie throw touchdown passes of 14 yards to Derrell Mitchell, 6 yards to Robert Drummond and 5 yards to Mike Clemons. Flutie also ran 10 yards for a score.

The Roughriders, an 8-10 team that won two playoff games on the road to advance to the championship game, ran out of upset as their quarterback, Reggie Slack, was kept in check.

49ers Breeze to NFC West Crown

Hapless-Turned-Happy Colts Stun Packers With Late Field Goal

The Associated Press

The San Francisco 49ers, who looked dead after their season opener, clinched the NFC West after only 11 games.

San Francisco won its 10th consecutive game on Sunday, beating the Carolina Panthers, 27-19, to tie the 1985 Chicago Bears for the quickest division clinching since the NFL went to a 16-game schedule in 1978.

The string of victories under the team's rookie coach, Steve Mariucci, followed San Francisco's season-opening loss at Tampa Bay. In that game, Jerry Rice went down with a serious knee injury and Steve Young had a concussion.

Last year, Carolina swept the 49ers and won the division that San Francisco had owned for most of the previous 15 years. "It feels great to take it back from the team that had taken it away from us so boldly," said Young, who threw for a score and ran for another while completing 17 of 22 passes for 221 yards.

Terry Kirby's 101-yard kickoff return to open the second half put the 49ers ahead, 24-6. Carolina closed to within 24-19 in the fourth quarter, but could get no closer.

Colts 41, Packers 38 Cary Blanchard kicked a 20-yard field goal as time expired, the third game-winning field goal by Blanchard against a defending Super Bowl champion in three years.

The visiting Colts (1-10) moved 72 yards in the final 5:19 after Green Bay tied it, 38-38, on Brett Favre's second TD pass to Antonio Freeman.

Paul Justin, the Colts quarterback, passed for a career-high 340 yards.

Chiefs 24, Broncos 22 In Kansas City, Pete Stoyanovich kicked a 54-yard field goal on the game's final play as Kansas City closed to within a game of the Broncos in the AFC West. A minute earlier, Jason Elam had kicked a 34-yarder to put Denver ahead.

Denver jumped to a 13-0 lead. Then Kansas City's defense and special teams, led by Derrick Thomas, Donnie Edwards and Tamarick Vanover, set up three touchdowns that gave the Chiefs a 21-13 cushion. But two field goals by Elam cut the lead to 21-19 and Elway took about minute to drive the team 61 yards to set up Elam's fifth 3-pointer.

NFL Roundup

Ravens 10, Eagles 10 The Eagles and the Ravens played 75 minutes and managed only one touchdown apiece in a 10-10 tie, the first in the NFL since Kansas City tied Cleveland 1989.

Baltimore wasted nine sacks and lost a 10-3 lead at home in the final four minutes of regulation. Philadelphia had only three first downs in the first half and botched a chance to win when Chris Boniol's 40-yard field goal attempt sailed wide right as time expired.

Cowboys 17, Redskins 14 Troy Aikman's clutch passing and Richie Cunningham's 42-yard field goal with four seconds left kept host Dallas close in the NFC East. Dallas drove 97 yards and tied the game at 14 with 1:55 left on Aikman's 6-yard pass to Michael Irvin and a 2-point conversion pass to running back Emmitt Smith.

Jets 23, Bears 15 Otis Smith intercepted two passes, returning one for a 38-yard touchdown, and caused a third by tipping a pass as New York stayed atop the AFC East.

Raiders 38, Chargers 13 Harvey Williams scored a career-high four touchdowns as visiting Oakland snapped a three-game losing streak. The Chargers failed to score an offensive touchdown. In losing three straight games, they have surrendered 113 points.

Saints 20, Seahawks 17 Warren Moon, the Seattle quarterback, was intercepted on the first play of overtime and Doug Brien kicked a 38-yard field goal on the next play to give New Orleans a home victory over Seattle.

Falcons 27, Rams 21 In St. Louis, Chris Chandler threw a 2-yard touchdown pass to Brian Kozlowski with 6:03 to go as Atlanta beat St. Louis for the second time in three weeks.

In games reported in late editions, Monday:

Lions 38, Vikings 15 Scott Mitchell, shook off a sore leg and passed for 271 yards and two touchdowns as Detroit snapped visiting Minnesota's six-game winning streak.

Bucs 27, Patriots 7 Trent Dilfer threw for 209 yards and one touchdown and Mike Alstott and Errict Rhett scored on 1-yard runs for host Tampa.

Steelers 20, Bengals 3 In Pittsburgh, Kordell Stewart threw two touchdown passes in the second half as Pittsburgh remained tied for first in the AFC Central with Jacksonville.

Jaguars 17, Oilers 9 Jacksonville kept Tennessee's star running back, Eddie George, in check and got an efficient game from quarterback Mark Brunell as it won its 12th straight at home.

Giants 19, Cardinals 10 Charles Way ran for 114 yards and Danny Kanell threw for two TDs to keep host New York in first place in the NFC East.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Miami	6	3	.667	—
New York	6	3	.667	—
New Jersey	5	3	.625	½
Orlando	5	4	.556	1
Boston	4	5	.444	2
Washington	4	5	.444	2
Philadelphia	2	6	.250	3½

CENTRAL DIVISION

Atlanta	10	0	1.000	—
Charlotte	5	3	.625	4
Chicago	6	4	.600	4
Milwaukee	5	4	.556	4½
Cleveland	4	5	.444	5½
Indiana	4	5	.444	5½
Detroit	4	6	.400	6
Toronto	1	8	.111	8½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	6	3	.667	—
Minnesota	5	3	.625	½
Utah	5	4	.556	1
Vancouver	4	6	.400	2½
Dallas	3	5	.375	2½
Houston	3	5	.375	2½
Denver	0	8	.000	5½

PACIFIC DIVISION

L.A. Lakers	8	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	6	1	.857	1½
Portland	6	2	.750	2
Seattle	7	3	.700	2
Sacramento	2	7	.222	6½
L.A. Clippers	1	8	.111	7½
Golden State	0	8	.000	8

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Clippers	17	22	29	15— 83
Atlanta	23	22	18	26— 89

L.A. Clippers: Barry 6-14 7-7 21, Martin 8-13 0-0 19; A: Mutombo 4-11 11-14 19, Smith 4-8 9-10 19. Rebounds—Los Angeles 48 (Vaught 9), Atlanta 52 (Mutombo 14). Assists—Los Angeles 18 (Richardson 6), Atlanta 15 (Blaylock 6).

New Jersey	12	27	12	25— 77
Cleveland	14	21	21	16— 72

N.J.: Douglas 10-19 2-4 25, Kittles 8-23 7-8 23; C: Person 6-12 2-2 14, Kemp 5-11 4-8 14. Rebounds—New Jersey 56 (Ja.Williams 16), Cleveland 52 (Kemp 11). Assists—New Jersey 22 (Gill 5, Douglas 5), Cleveland 18 (Knight 8).

Houston	22	28	20	24— 94
Phoenix	23	13	28	32— 96

H: Olajuwon 8-17 6-8 22, Price 4-5 2-2 13; P: Johnson 12-16 6-6 30, Kidd 8-18 3-6 21. Rebounds—Houston 46 (Olajuwon 12), Phoenix 57 (Johnson 10). Assists—Houston 24 (Drexler 6), Phoenix 19 (Kidd 7).

Milwaukee	22	21	36	28— 99
Seattle	33	35	29	22—119

M: Allen 7-12 5-5 21, Robinson 8-16 0-0 18; S: Baker 9-13 2-2 20, Schrempf 8-12 2-2 19. Rebounds—Milwaukee 38 (Felix 6), Seattle 48 (McIlvaine 10). Assists—Milwaukee 20 (Brandon 6), Seattle 29 (Schrempf 8).

Vancouver	23	20	29	23— 95
L.A. Lakers	38	26	39	18—121

V: Abdur-Rahim 10-22 5-6 25, Daniels 5-10 3-3 13; L.A. LAKERS: Jones 10-12 7-11 28, Van Exel 9-9 0-0 24. Rebounds—Vancouver 51 (Massenburg 8), Los Angeles 51 (Horry 12). Assists—Vancouver 25 (Daniels 7), Los Angeles 30 (Van Exel 8).

The AP Top 25

Top 25 teams in Associated Press' men's basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Nov. 16, total points based on 25 points for first-place vote through one point for 25th-place vote, and previous rankings:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Arizona (30)	0-0	1,685	1
2. Kansas (28)	1-0	1,609	2
3. Duke (7)	1-0	1,592	3
4. N. Carolina (5)	1-0	1,558	4
5. Clemson	1-0	1,352	5t
6. South Carolina	1-0	1,284	7
7. UCLA	0-0	1,282	6
8. Purdue	1-0	1,259	9
9. Kentucky	0-0	1,248	8
10. Xavier	0-0	1,050	10
11. New Mexico	1-0	1,046	11
12. Connecticut	1-0	881	12
13. Fresno St.	0-0	783	13
14. Iowa	2-0	741	15
15. Stanford	0-0	702	14
16. Utah	1-0	643	16
17. N.C. Charlotte	0-0	560	18
18. Temple	2-0	539	24
19. Oklahoma	1-0	437	20
20. Rhode Island	0-0	313	21
21. Mississippi	0-0	305	23
22. Louisville	0-0	230	25
23. Indiana	0-1	174	17
24. Illinois St.	1-0	158	—
25. Georgia	1-1	135	19

Others receiving votes: Cincinnati 121, Maryland 96, Princeton 92, Minnesota 91, St. Johns 79, Florida St. 77, Arizona St. 63, Syracuse 55, UNLV 48, St. Josephs 46, Wake Forest 46, Michigan 39, Texas Christian 26, Massachusetts 24, George Washington 22, E. Michigan 19, Mississippi St. 19, Hawaii 15, Illinois 15, Iowa St. 15, Long Island U. 15, Texas 13, Georgetown 12, N. Carolina St. 12, New Mexico St. 10, Pacific 9, Tennessee 9, West Virginia 9, Marquette 6, California 4, Washington 4, Colorado St. 3, SW Missouri St. 3, Michigan St. 2, South Alabama 2, Missouri 1, Oklahoma St. 1, Vanderbilt 1.

ICE HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	13	6	3	29	68	51
New Jersey	14	5	0	28	60	34
Washington	12	7	2	26	60	48
N.Y. Islanders	8	8	4	20	56	50
N.Y. Rangers	6	7	7	19	51	50
Florida	6	9	4	16	42	57
Tampa Bay	2	15	2	6	33	68

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	13	5	2	28	67	44
Boston	10	7	3	23	51	47
Ottawa	9	8	4	22	60	53
Pittsburgh	9	9	4	22	59	59
Carolina	8	10	3	19	58	62
Buffalo	5	10	4	14	47	61

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	14	5	2	30	69	45
Detroit	13	5	4	30	73	52
Dallas	13	8	3	29	70	55
Phoenix	11	9	3	25	58	52
Chicago	7	12	2	16	40	55
Toronto	6	9	3	15	36	53

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	10	5	6	26	61	52
Los Angeles	9	8	4	22	72	60
Anaheim	8	8	5	21	54	59
Edmonton	5	10	5	15	46	67
San Jose	6	14	1	13	53	69
Vancouver	5	13	3	13	53	74
Calgary	3	13	5	11	53	71

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Colorado	1	0	0—1
N.Y. Rangers	1	2	1—4

First Period: C-Odgers 2 (Deadmarsh, Sakic) 2, New York, Sweeney 2 (LaFontaine, Finley) (pp). Second Period: New York, Kovalev 2 (LaFontaine, Sweeney) 4, New York, LaFontaine 10 (Kovalev, Calms) Third Period: New York, Sweeney 3 (LaFontaine) Shots on goal: C-8-7-12—27. New York 13-13-7—33. Goalies: C-Ray. New York, Richter.

Carolina	1	0	0—1
Vancouver	1	2	1—4

First Period: V-Scatchard 3 (Nasland, Noonan) 2. Carolina, Leach 4 (Manderville) (sh). Second Period: V-Murzyn 1 (Sillinger) 4, V-Mogilny 2 (Ladyard, Bure) Third Period: V-Mogilny 3 (Messier, Linden) (pp). Shots on goal: Carolina 7-8-8—23. V- 9-4-9—22. Goalies: Carolina, Burke. V-McLean.

Tampa Bay	2	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	1	2—3

First Period: T-Selivanov 4 (Ranberg) 2. Tampa Bay, Selivanov 5 (Yaeberf) (pp). Second Period: P-Kiatt 4 (Lindros, LeClair) Third Period: P-Brind'Amour 8 (Coffey, Milnlaca) 5, P-Brind'Amour 9 (Zubrus, Desjardins) Shots on goal: T- 7-4-10—21. P- 7-10-10—27. Goalies: T-Puppa. P-Hedall.

Detroit	1	0	2	0—3
Chicago	1	2	0	0—3

First Period: C-Block 2 (Selanne, Mills) 2, D-Shanahan 10 (Yzerman, McCarty) (pp). Second Period: C-Leroux 1 (Lafiamme, Zhamnov) 3, C-Johnson 4 (Amonte, Krivokrasov) Third Period: D-Lidstrom 7 (Kozlov, Murphy) (pp). 6 D-Lidstrom 8 (Shanahan, Larionov) Overtime: None. Penalties—None. Shots on goal: D- 13-12-10-4—39. C- 7-8-10-1—26. Goalies: D-Hodson. C-Hackett.

Dallas	1	2	1—4
Anaheim	0	0	0—0

First Period: D-Zubov 3 (Modano) (sh). Second Period: D-Niewendyk 13 (Zubov, Hogue) 3, D-Lehtinen 5 (Modano) (sh). Third Period: D-Marshall 2 (Carbonneau) Shots on goal: D- 13-13-7—33. A- 7-14-10—31. Goalies: D-Belfour. A-Shtalenkov.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Jets	7	4	0	.636	260	211
Miami	6	4	0	.600	206	186
New England	6	5	0	.545	261	192
Buffalo	5	5	0	.500	170	225
Indianapolis	1	10	0	.091	195	296

CENTRAL

Jacksonville	8	3	0	.727	279	211
Pittsburgh	8	3	0	.727	261	203
Tennessee	5	6	0	.455	226	214
Baltimore	4	6	1	.409	220	241
Cincinnati	3	8	0	.273	194	283

WEST

Denver	9	2	0	.818	324	184
Kansas City	8	3	0	.727	228	189
Seattle	6	5	0	.545	250	258
Oakland	4	7	0	.364	275	282
San Diego	4	7	0	.364	215	289

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	7	4	0	.636	211	200
Dallas	6	5	0	.545	229	168
Washington	6	5	0	.545	217	169
Philadelphia	4	6	1	.409	180	224
Arizona	2	9	0	.182	180	249

CENTRAL

Green Bay	8	3	0	.727	271	217
Minnesota	8	3	0	.727	253	239
Tampa Bay	8	3	0	.727	235	179
Detroit	5	6	0	.455	235	220
Chicago	1	10	0	.091	182	315

WEST

x-San Francisco	10	1	0	.909	278	139
Carolina	5	6	0	.455	185	214
New Orleans	4	7	0	.364	151	225
Atlanta	3	8	0	.273	216	292
St. Louis	2	9	0	.182	192	265

x-won division title

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

New York Giants 19, Arizona 10
Atlanta 27, St. Louis 21
Pittsburgh 20, Cincinnati 3
Kansas City 24, Denver 22
Indianapolis 41, Green Bay 38
Jacksonville 17, Tennessee 9
Detroit 38, Minnesota 15
Tampa Bay 27, New England 7
Philadelphia 10, Baltimore 10
New Orleans 20, Seattle 17, OT
San Francisco 27, Carolina 19
New York Jets 23, Chicago 15
Dallas 17, Washington 14
Oakland 38, San Diego 13

Grey Cup

SUNDAY IN EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Toronto 47, Saskatchewan 23

The AP Top 25

Top 25 Five teams in Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Nov. 15, total points based on 25 points for first place vote through one point for 25th place vote and previous ranking:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Michigan (44)	10-0	1,723	1
2. Florida St. (20)	10-0	1,695	2
3. Nebraska (2)	10-0	1,622	3
4. Ohio St.	10-1	1,513	4
5. Tennessee	8-1	1,442	5
6. Penn St.	8-1	1,401	6
7. UCLA	8-2	1,296	9
8. North Carolina	9-1	1,264	8
9. Kansas St.	9-1	1,198	10
10. Florida	8-2	1,066	12
11. Washington St.	9-1	1,054	14
12. Arizona St.	8-2	1,027	15
13. Auburn	8-2	888	16
14. Georgia	7-2	838	7
15. Mississippi St.	7-2	686	17
16. Texas A&M	8-2	657	18
17. Washington	7-3	514	13
18. Syracuse	8-3	506	21
19. Virginia Tech	7-2	494	19
20. LSU	7-3	456	11
21. Missouri	7-4	277	25
22. West Virginia	7-2	208	—
23. Purdue	7-3	185	19
24. Wisconsin	8-3	178	23
25. Colorado St.	8-2	168	—

Others receiving votes: South. Miss. 70, Air Force 68, Mississippi 46, Toledo 33, Oklahoma St. 31, Iowa 28, Marshall 27, Texas Tech 26, Louisiana Tech 23, New Mexico 21, Southern Cal 11, Clemson 5, Virginia 4, Utah St. 1.

CRICKET

WEST INDIES TOUR

PAKISTAN VS. WEST INDIES

FIRST TEST, 1ST DAY

MONDAY IN PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN

West Indies: 151
Pakistan: 14-1

NEW ZEALAND TOUR

VICTORIA VS. NEW ZEALAND

FOUR DAY MATCH, 4TH DAY

MONDAY IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

New Zealand: 82 and 173
Victoria: 173 and 83 for five.
Victoria won by five wickets.

GOLF

Argentine Masters

Final scores in $170,000 Argentine Masters golf tournament on Sunday in Buenos Aires:

Bernhard Langer, Ger.	73-69-68-67—277
Eduardo Romero, Arg.	69-74-67-68—278
Payne Stewart, U.S.	73-73-68-66—280
Ariel Canelo, Arg.	70-73-69-69—281
Ricardo Gonzalez, Arg.	73-67-69-72—281
Ruben Alvarez, Arg.	69-73-68-71—281
Angel Cabrera, Arg.	75-70-68-68—281
Greg Green, Australia	70-71-71-71—283
Paul Azinger, U.S.	69-72-73-70—284
Roy Mackenzie, Chile	77-71-66-72—286

World Rankings

1. Greg Norman, Australia, 12.00 points
2. Tiger Woods, U.S., 10.58
3. Ernie Els, South Africa, 9.68
4. Nick Price, Zimbabwe, 9.30
5. Davis Love III, U.S., 8.85
6. Colin Montgomerie, Britain, 8.71
7. Masashi Ozaki, Japan, 8.40
8. Mark O'Meara, U.S., 8.23
9. Phil Mickelson, U.S., 8.22
10. Tom Lehman, U.S., 7.83
11. Justin Leonard, U.S., 6.98
12. Scott Hoch, U.S., 6.89
13. David Duval, U.S., 6.78
14. Brad Faxon, U.S., 6.57
15. Nick Faldo, Britain 6.45

SOCCER

World Cup

CONCACAF ZONE

Costa Rica 3, Canada 1
Jamaica 0, Mexico 0
United States 4, El Salvador 2

FINAL STANDINGS: q-Mexico 18 points; q-United States 17; q-Jamaica 14; Costa Rica 12; El Salvador 10; Canada 6.
q-qualified for World Cup finals

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

Argentina 1, Colombia 1
Chile 3, Bolivia 0
Peru 1, Paraguay 0
Uruguay 5, Ecuador 3

FINAL STANDINGS: q-Argentina 30 points; q-Paraguay 29; q-Colombia 28; q-Chile 26; Peru 25; Ecuador 21; Uruguay 21; Bolivia 17; Venezuela 3.
q-qualified for World Cup finals

ASIA-OCEANIA PLAYOFF

Australia vs. Iran on Nov. 22 in Tehran, Iran and on Nov. 29 in Melbourne, Australia.

FRIENDLY INTERNATIONALS

England 2, Cameroon 0
Germany 3, South Africa 0

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Le Havre 1, Strasbourg 1
En Avant Guingamp 1, Rennes 0

STANDINGS: Marseille 33 points; PSG, Metz 31; Bordeaux 30; Monaco 29; Lens 28; Bastia, Auxerre, Lyon 23; Montpellier 21; Toulouse 20; Guingamp 18; Nantes 17; Strasbourg, Chateauroux 15; Le Havre 14; Rennes 13; Cannes 11.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Tenerife 1, Merida 1
Valencia 1, Real Betis 0

STANDINGS: Barcelona 28 points; Real Madrid, Celta Vigo 24; Espanyol 23; Atletico Madrid, Real Sociedad 22; Mallorca 20; Atl. Bilbao, Oviedo 18; Merida 15; Zaragoza, Real Betis 14; Deportivo Coruna, Compostela 13; Racing Santander, Tenerife 12; Valencia 11; Valladolid 9; Salamanca 6; Sporting Gijon 1.

TENNIS

ADVANTA CHAMPIONSHIPS

SUNDAY IN VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA

FINAL

Martina Hingis, (1), Switz., def. Lindsay Davenport, (5), U.S., 7-6, 6-7, (9-7), 7-6, (7-4).

ATP RANKINGS

1. Pete Sampras, U.S., 4,547 points
2. Patrick Rafter, Australia, 3,210
3. Michael Chang, U.S., 3,189
4. Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, 2,949
5. Yevgeny Kafelnikov, Russia, 2,690
6. Greg Rusedski, Britain, 2,617
7. Carlos Moya, Spain, 2,508
8. Sergi Bruguera, Spain, 2,367
9. Thomas Muster, Austria, 2,353
10. Marcelo Rios, Chile, 2,317
11. Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, 2,299
12. Alex Corretja, Spain, 2,275
13. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 2,261
14. Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, 2,215
15. Goran Ivanisevic, Croatia, 2,176

WTA RANKINGS

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

1. Martina Hingis, Switzerland, 6,525 points
2. Lindsay Davenport, U.S., 3,784
3. Jana Novotna, Czech Republic, 3,454
4. Amanda Coetzer, South Africa, 3,380
5. Monica Seles, U.S., 3,246
6. Iva Majoli, Croatia, 3,022
7. Mary Pierce, France, 2,430
8. Arantxa Sanchez, Spain, 2,417
9. Irina Spirlea, Romania, 2,415
10. Conchita Martinez, Spain, 2,111
11. Mary Joe Fernandez, U.S., 1,942
12. Anke Huber, Germany, 1,924
13. Sandrine Testud, France, 1,787
14. Nathalie Tauziat, France, 1,730
15. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy, Neth., 1,571

TRANSITIONS

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Waived CB Tony Stargell and DE Kurt Barber. Activated RB Michael Hicks and CB Terry Cousin from practice squad.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed CB Donovan Greer to 1-year contract.

SAN DIEGO— Signed QB Casey Weldon. Put QB Jim Everett and K John Carney on injured reserve. Signed S Gerome Williams from practice squad.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

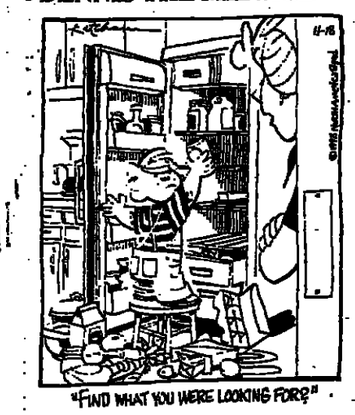
SAN JOSE—Traded LW Vitaly Kozlov to Florida for 1998 1st-round draft choice. Recalled RW Alex Korolyuk from Kentucky, AHL. Returned C Steve Guolla to Kentucky. Recalled LW Barry Potomski from Las Vegas, IHL.

TAMPA BAY—Fined F Rob Zamuner, F Mikael Renberg, F Mikael Andersson, F Mick Vukota, D Roman Hamrlik, D Igor Ulanov, D Karl Dykhuis, and G Darren Puppa for reporting late to practice on Saturday morning. Put C Brian Bradley on the injured list. Recalled RW Paul Brousseau from Adirondack, AHL.

COLLEGE

NORTH CAROLINA—Signed Bill Guthridge, men's basketball coach, to 5-year contract.

DENNIS THE MENACE



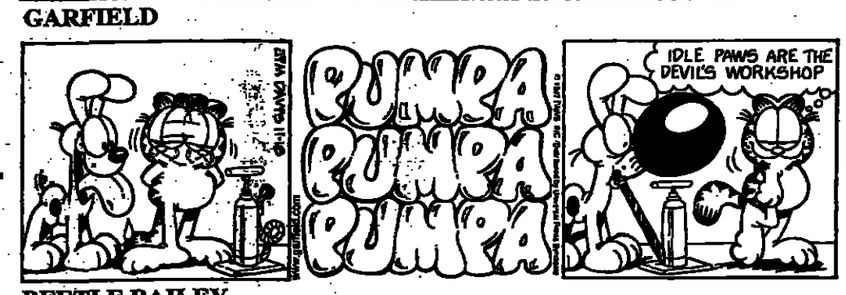
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY



BLONDIE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Mort Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAMEF
AWNTY
DIMPER
TASTLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: Answer: HUMID SNACK LADING ALWAYS
He listened to this while he practiced — SWING MUSIC

FRIENDSHIPS

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ART BUCHWALD

Reviewing the Critics

WASHINGTON — Under the Truth-in-Columning Act, I must confess that I attended opening night of the new Broadway show "The Scarlet Pimpernel" with two free tickets. It was a glitzy event, and everyone was full of optimism — and fear.


Buchwald

To be perfectly honest, I liked the show. I liked the performances, I liked the sets, I liked the music, and I liked the book. As I sat in the audience I said to myself, "Now this is theater, and I don't have to lie to anybody that I liked it."

When I was leaving, a TV person stuck a mike in my face and asked me what I thought of the show. I said, "I liked it very much. I enjoyed myself, and I'm going to bring my children."

Then I went off to the cast party where everything was free — and I liked that, too. I might mention that everybody I talked to during the evening felt the same way I did, and there must have been a thousand people at the party.

The next morning I woke up and purchased The New York Times, New York Post and New York Daily News. All three critics hated the show. Nobody liked the book or the music or anything about "Pimpernel." They really beat up on it with nightsticks.

I immediately began to question my own judgment.

How could I like something that all three New York papers hated? What right did I have to enjoy a musical that these distinguished critics spat on?

□

I called Andy Stacks and said, "Did you see the reviews of "The Scarlet Pimpernel"? What do you think?"

His response was, "I hated it, too."

"But last night at the party you told me that you loved it."

"A person can change his mind," he said.

"Is it possible that you didn't know whether you liked it or not until the critics decided if it was worthwhile?"

"It's possible but very unlikely. I have a mind of my own. It so happens that these critics wouldn't be any use unless they knew what was good or bad for us."

"They're only three people. The producers deserve a bigger sampling than that when someone puts $10 million into a show."

"If the critics didn't know more than the rest of us, they'd all be up ladders changing lightbulbs on Broadway."

Burgundy Prices Zoom at Beaune Sale

Reuters

BEAUNE, France — Prices for Burgundy wine shot up at the annual Hospices de Beaune charity wine auction. Prices were up 47 percent from last year's, the fourth consecutive yearly rise. Prices had risen 11.8 percent last year.

A white wine, Batard Montrachet, fetched the highest price Sunday, soaring 78 percent. That put the value of a bottle of the wine at about 507 francs ($87), not counting the costs of bottling, storage, tax and transport, which wine traders said could double the cost before it's sold.

The Dark Side of Life for the Youth of Hong Kong

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Fruit Chan Kuo paints a different Hong Kong — not the Hong Kong of mirrored office towers, not of Gucci, Versace, Chanel, not of hushed Rolls-Royces and growling Mercedeses, not a Hong Kong at ease.

His Hong Kong is a place of dense, dark apartment blocks, petty criminals, mean streets, deserted wives and families and the wages of poverty.

"Poverty leads to evil," a woman whispers in Chan's new movie, "Made in Hong Kong," the first independent film released after the territory's return to Chinese rule on July 1. The film etches a disturbing portrait of young people scarred by fractured families and nonchalant violence, a place distrustful of, even indifferent to, its future.

"In Eastern Europe, change has gone from communism to capitalism," Chan said. "But in Hong Kong it is very interesting. It changes from capitalism to socialism. The important thing is how people's mind-sets have changed.

"People say 'one country, two systems,' " a reference to Beijing's term for the territory's relative autonomy, "but it's not exactly so. You can see change. This is very human."

It is not the politicians, the bankers, the business tycoons who matter to Chan. It is the millions of younger Hong Kongers who live in tiny apartments in anonymous, claustrophobic, concrete housing blocks, whose fears and despair, moments of joy and fragile hopes fill Chan's movie.

The movie's lead character, a high-school dropout named Autumn Moon, lurking on the edges of the gangster world, lives in the housing projects with his mother, whose husband ran off with a mistress from the mainland.

Running loan-sharking collections for his "big brother," or gang head, Moon falls for a girl named Ping, also from a broken family. And at night, Moon is tormented by nightmares and visions of another high-school girl who leaped to her death from a school building.

"For the last 10 years, no one in Hong Kong has made a movie sincerely and honestly about young people," said Chan, who was born in China 38 years ago and grew up here in the teeming housing estates built for new immigrants. "In Hong Kong, 50 percent to 60 percent of the people live in these buildings. In a lot of families, the husband has moved to China. It's easy to get a mistress there for Hong Kong men. This is a typical Hong Kong story."

"Made in Hong Kong," the first independent film made here in more than a decade, has been released at a time of growing uncertainty about what films can be made, and what films can be shown here.

Three new American films about China and Tibet have enraged Beijing and may never be shown in Hong Kong. They are not banned, but distributors have been reluctant to buy them. The films are "Red Corner," a look at the Kafkaesque and brutal Chinese legal system, "Seven Years in Tibet," based on the memoirs of a German mountaineer, and "Kundun," the story of the Dalai Lama and his escape from Chinese persecution.

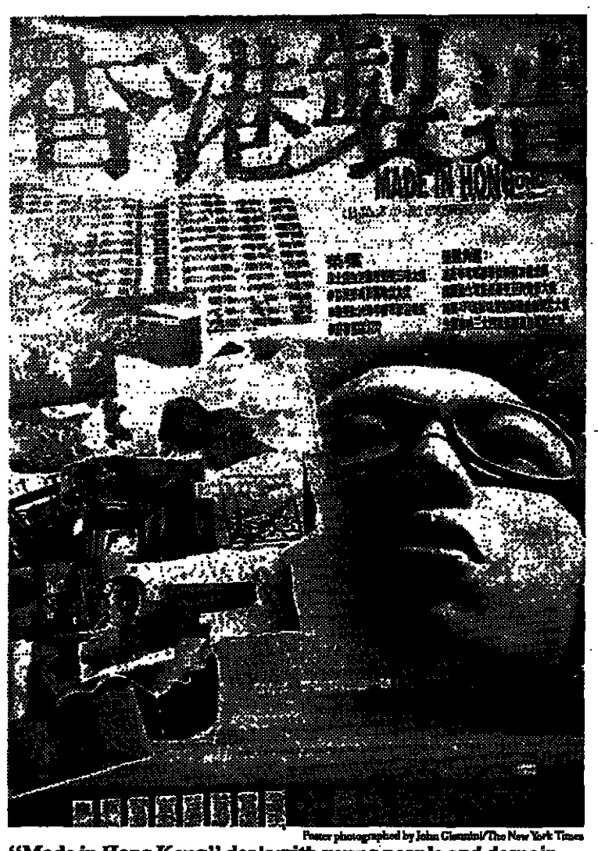
One filmmaker, critic and independent distributor, Shu Kei, argued that for business reasons, more than political reasons, most distributors would not touch these films.

"A lot of distributors have a lot of business going on with people on the mainland," he said. "This is why they dare not do anything to infuriate the authorities. We've been taught it's better to avoid trouble, to be passive."

But Shu said rumors were rife that a couple of distributors were secretly exploring ways to show "Seven Years in Tibet."

"When they see there is a chance of high profits out of a film, they'll try and do it," he said.

For his own part, Shu said he would try to distribute "Kundun," which because of its intimate and sympathetic look at the Dalai Lama has been a particular target of Chinese fury. "If you look at the censorship law," he said, "I don't see how it can be used to ban this film."



Poster photographed by John Giannini/The New York Times
"Made in Hong Kong" deals with young people and despair.

In this uncertain climate, Shu thinks it is important that Chan's film is being shown, even if only at two theaters. "I think it's a very good film," he said. "I think it did sense a lot about young people in Hong Kong."

As he left the theater with two friends during a break between classes at Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hui Chung Ming mused about "Made in Hong Kong." "I think it shows the morality of the youth in Hong Kong," he said, "the despair they feel."

At a critical point in the movie, Ping, who suffers from a fatal kidney disease, asks Moon, "What would you do if some day I disappeared?"

Moon snaps back, "Let's talk about it when it happens."

For Shu, this moment is the core of Hong Kong's psyche.

"Young people really don't look at the future," he said, in his office stacked with videotapes, American novels and essays on philosophy.

"I think the city itself, the government, has been promoting the idea that there is no need to look to the future. Just live your day. Once you look to the future, you begin to question your present situation. I have never seen a Hong Kong film that dealt with this issue."

When Chan shot his film, he deliberately chose not just a Hong Kong away from the bright lights, but also actors plucked from the streets and playgrounds of the poor housing projects. And with a budget of scarcely $100,000, the movie was shot on scrounged film stock and many of his crew went unpaid, something unheard of in Hong Kong's movie business.

"Since July 1," Chan said, "it's a very exciting chapter. In just three or four months, you see many, many things happening. Now, anything is O.K. But who knows?"

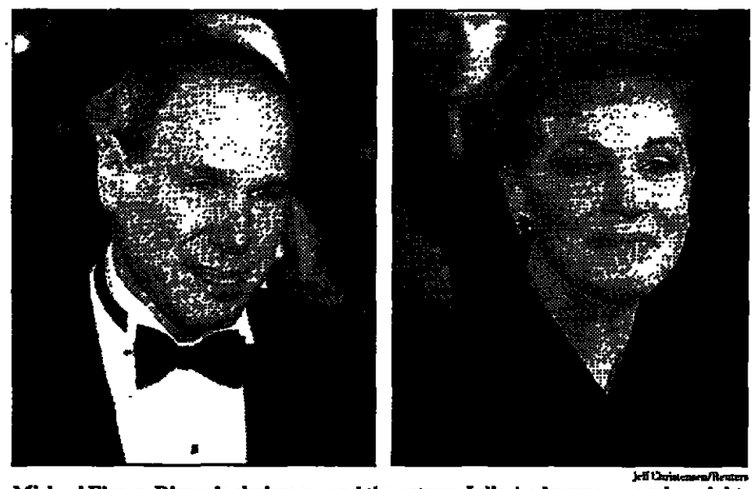
Indeed, the movie's acerbic look at mainland Chinese — invariably depicted as swindlers and cultural louts — hints at a Hong Kong under Beijing rule even more desperate than the dismal lives of Chan's characters. And then, at the movie's end, the sound track belches out the high-pitched voice of Hong Kong's new People's Radio. "The world is yours, and ours as well," the announcer shrills. "You young people of flourishing exuberance in these thriving times, you are like the dawn at 8 o'clock, the sun at 9." The words are Mao's.

"All the scenes are very gloomy," Chan acknowledged, a barely perceptible chuckle scuffing his words. "I used this Mao monologue in a humorous way. It's a post-'97 thing: how Hong Kong is becoming mainlandish."

THEATER

Disney and the Bohemian: 'The Lion King' on Broadway

By Ben Brantley
New York Times Service



Jeff Christensen/Reuters
Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman, and the actress Julie Andrews on opening night.

NEW YORK — Suddenly, you're 4 years old again, and you've been taken to the circus for the first time. You can only marvel at the exotic procession of animals before you: the giraffes and the elephants and the hippopotamuses and all those birds in balletic flight.

Moreover, these are not the weary-looking beasts in plumes and spangles that usually plod their way through urban circuses but what might be described as their Platonic equivalents, creatures of air and light and even a touch of divinity.

Where are you, really, anyway? The location is supposed to be a theater on 42d Street, a thoroughfare that has never been thought of as a gateway to Eden. Yet somehow you have fallen into what appears to be a primal paradise. And even the exquisitely restored New Amsterdam Theatre, a former Ziegfeld palace, disappears before the spectacle within it.

Such is the transporting magic wrought by the opening 10 minutes of "The Lion King," the director Julie Taymor's staged version of the Midas-touch cartoon movie that has generated millions for Walt Disney Co. And the ways in which Taymor translates the film's opening musical number, "Circle of Life," where an animal kingdom of the African plains gathers to pay homage to its leonine ruler and his newly born heir, is filled with astonishment and promise.

For one thing, it is immediately clear that this production is not going to follow the path pursued by Disney's first Broadway venture, "Beauty and the Beast," a literal-minded exercise in turning its cinematic model into three dimensions.

Taymor, a maverick artist known for her bold multicultural experiments with puppetry and ritualized theater, has her own distinctive vision, one that is miles away from standard Disney fare.

And while this "Lion King" holds fast to much of the film's basic plot and dialogue (the book is by Roger Allers and Irene Mecchi), Taymor has abandoned none of the singular, and often haunting, visual flourishes she brought to such surreal works as "Juan Darien," which was revived at Lincoln Center last season, and "The Green Bird."

There has been much jokey speculation about the artistic marriage of the corporate giant and the bohemian iconoclast. But that rich first number, in which those life-size animal figures assume a transcendent, pulsing existence, seems to suggest that these strange bedfellows might live in harmony.

Unfortunately, it turns out that these glorious opening moments are only the honeymoon part of this fable of the coming of age of a lion with a father fixation.

There will be plenty of instances of breathtaking beauty and scenic ingenuity, realized through techniques ranging from shadow puppetry to Bunraku. But in many ways, Taymor's vision, which is largely rooted in ritual forms of theater from Asia and Africa, collides with that of Disney, where visual spectacle is harnessed in the service of heartwarming storytelling.

But Taymor's strengths have never been in strongly sustained narratives or fully developed characters. It is the cosmic picture that she's after, a sense of the cycles of life and death, of rebirth and metamorphosis. Accordingly, many of the strongest scenes in this "Lion King" are edged in mortal darkness, including a lovely vignette in which lionesses stalk their prey.

You will gasp again and again at the inventive visual majesty of this show, realized through the masks and puppets of Taymor and Michael Curry, scenic design by Richard Hudson, and Donald Holder's wonderful elemental lighting. But you may be harder pressed to muster the feelings of suspense and poignancy that the film, for all its preachiness, really did evoke.

If you have young children, you probably know the plot. The lion cub Simba (Scott Irby-Ranniar), the heir to the throne of his heroic father, Mufasa (Samuel E. Wright), becomes the pawn of his father's evil brother and archrival, Scar (John Vickery). When Scar murders Mufasa, he convinces the vulnerable cub that it is he who is responsible for the death. And Simba, in the tradition of young fairy tale heroes, goes into exile in a forest, where he finally comes to terms with his inner self and is ready to reclaim the throne.

The words and the jokes here are familiar from the movie. So are many of the mostly unexceptional songs, with music and lyrics by Elton John and Tim Rice, although this production includes additional music and lyrics (by Lebo M, Mark Mancina, Jay Rifkin, Hans Zimmer and Taymor) that incorporate a more authentic sense of tribal rhythms.

There's an irresistible pull to this music, and when the performers take to the aisles, their puppet appendages in tow, the show takes on a celebratory carnival feeling that almost matches its opening. It's when "The Lion King" decides to fulfill its obligations as a traditional Broadway book musical that it goes slack.

Still, "The Lion King" remains an important work in a way that "Beauty and the Beast" simply is not. Taymor has introduced a whole new vocabulary of images to the Broadway blockbuster, and you're unlikely to forget such sights as the face of Simba's dead father forming itself into an astral mask among the stars.

PEOPLE

IT may be that **Julia Child** can do no wrong in the kitchen, but on a recent visit to Italy nothing seemed to go right. First, a thief reached into her car and made off with her purse in Naples. Then in Venice, the French chef fell in St. Mark's Square and hurt her nose. But is Child complaining? "She doesn't talk about these things," said her biographer, **Noel Riley Fitch**. "She just picks herself up and goes right on down the road."

□

The actor **Will Smith** is planning to marry his longtime sweetheart, **Jada Pinkett**, at the end of the year. The star of "Independence Day" and "Men in Black" had long fended off queries about when they would finally tie the knot. Now Pinkett is sporting not one, but two diamond-encrusted rings. It will be the first marriage for Pinkett, whose films include "The Nutty Professor." Smith is divorced and has a 5-year-old son.

□

A Copenhagen schoolgirl has revealed the existence of a previously unknown poem by the master storyteller **Hans Christian Andersen**. The student, **Ida Moensted**, turned up with an 1836 poem entitled "To Frederik's Mother" during a class on the author. The poem was written by Andersen for one of her ancestors, whose son died at the age of 13, and had been passed from generation to generation of the Moensted family. "The poem certainly appears to be authentic, and is interesting because it's longer than his others and carries a reference to Jesus Christ, which is rare for Andersen," said **Johan de Mylius**, head of the H.C. Andersen Center in Odense.

□

The film producer **Don Murphy**, whose credits include "Natural Born Killers," has filed suit against the director **Quentin Tarantino**, claiming he was injured when Tarantino punched him, court sources in Los Angeles said. The scuffle in a Los Angeles restaurant last month apparently started when the two exchanged words over the recently published book "Killer Instinct," written by Murphy's colleague **Jane Hamsher**, which gives a less than flattering depiction of Tarantino, who directed "Natural Born Killers."

□

Sarah Strohmeyer's new book "Barbie Unbound" turns the doll's glamorous image on its head, in a send-up likely to enrage Barbie's manufacturer, Mattel. Strohmeyer introduces the world to such tongue-in-cheek take-offs as Teenage Pregnant Barbie and Welfare Queen Barbie.


Pablo Blanco/The Associated Press
SPORTS AND FASHION — The tennis star Boris Becker receiving an award from the model Claudia Schiffer at a Unicef gala in Hannover, Germany.

□

The latest Bond girl is also a heavy hitter. "I kick and punch quite hard, and it surprises people," the Hong Kong action-film veteran **Michelle Yeoh**, who teams up with **Pierce Brosnan** in "Tomorrow Never Dies," told Entertainment Weekly. "People don't expect such things coming from little old me," said the actress, who is trained in martial arts. "When you think of the Bond girls, you think of these bimbos yelling, 'Help, James! Save me! Save me!' I could never relate to them. I always though of myself as James Bond."

□

Doing research for the film "Titanic," the director, **Jim Cameron**, made a dozen risky trips to the wreck site in a minisub. The impact of the dives on Cameron was delayed until later. "I was sitting alone in my room, and I started to cry," Cameron says in Esquire. "It just hit me that I had actually been in the places where all these tragic things had happened, where people had been separated forever and had met their deaths. It made the history very real to me."



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